

2003 Corrections Briefing Report

Kansas Department of Corrections
January 2003

Roger Werholtz
Secretary

A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.

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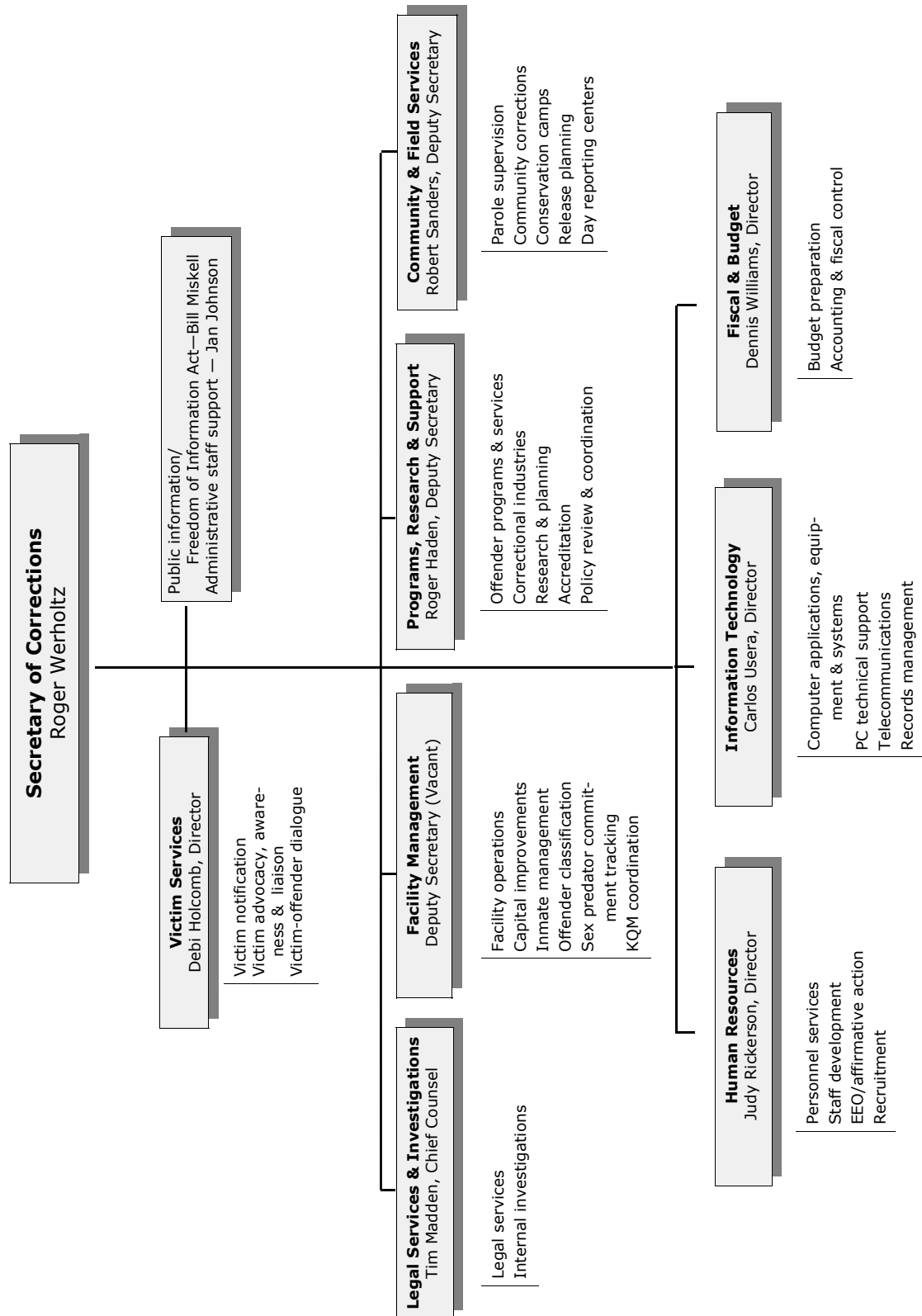
KDOC
2003

KDOC: The Organization

Mission, Vision, Goals and Responsibilities

Vision	A safer Kansas through effective correctional services.
Mission	The Department of Corrections, as part of the criminal justice system, contributes to the public safety by exercising safe and effective control of inmates, by managing offenders in the community, and by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens.
Strategic Goals	<p>Increase offenders' abilities and motivation to practice responsible crime-free Behavior through correctional management consistent with the research-driven principles of effective intervention.</p> <p>Operate safe and secure correctional facilities.</p> <p>Manage offenders commensurate with documented risks and needs during their term of community supervision.</p> <p>Acquire and maintain staff and resources needed to provide effective services.</p> <p>Become a Department in which we all function as a single team.</p> <p>Manage accurate, timely and complete information.</p> <p>Serve as a liaison and service provider for crime victims.</p>
Duties & Responsibilities	<p>The Kansas Department of Corrections is a cabinet-level agency responsible for administering the state correctional system. The department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administers felony sentences of adult offenders committed to the custody of the Secretary of Corrections. • Operates correctional facilities for incarceration of adult felony offenders. • Provides community supervision of offenders released from prison. • Provides program services to offenders to assist them in preparing for successful return to the community. • Administers grants to local governments pursuant to the Community Corrections Act and for operation of a correctional conservation camp. • Provides services to crime victims. <p><i>Statutory authority for the Department of Corrections is found in Chapter 75, Article 52 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.</i></p>

Organization Chart—KDOC Central Office



KDOC: The Organization

Management

The Secretary of Corrections is responsible for the overall management and supervision of departmental operations. The agency's central office is located in Topeka, and has three major divisions with line responsibility, including:

- Facility Management...oversees operations of 8 correctional facilities located in 12 communities;
- Community and Field Services...supervises parole field operations in 18 communities and administers grants to 32 local jurisdictions (31 community corrections programs and Labette County for the male conservation camp); and,
- Programs, Research, and Support Services...manages and oversees offender programs and services (including inmate medical care and food service), most of which are contracted. This division also includes Kansas Correctional Industries, research, policy development coordination, and planning.

Systemwide, the department has a FY 2003 budget of \$241 million, and has 3,132.5 staff positions, including 2,001 uniformed staff.

The department has two groups of managers that meet on a regular basis to coordinate systemwide operations—the Management Team, which includes central office personnel, and the System Management Team, which includes the central office Management Team plus the facility wardens, the regional parole directors, the director of research, the director of correctional industries, and the director of release planning.

	ROGER WERHOLTZ	SECRETARY OF CORRECTIONS	
System Management Team	Vacant	Deputy Secretary of Facility Management	Management Team
	Roger Haden	Deputy Secretary of Programs, Research & Support Services	
	Robert Sanders	Deputy Secretary of Community & Field Services	
	Tim Madden	Chief Legal Counsel	
	Judy Rickerson	Director of Human Resources	
	Carlos Usera	Director of Information Technology	
	Dennis Williams	Director of Fiscal Services	
	Debi Holcomb	Director of Victim Services	
	Bill Miskell	Public Information Officer	
	Jan Johnson	Staff Assistant to the Secretary	
	Charles Simmons	Warden, El Dorado Correctional Facility	
	Ray Roberts	Warden, Ellsworth Correctional Facility	
	Louis Bruce	Warden, Hutchinson Correctional Facility	
	David McKune	Warden, Lansing Correctional Facility	
	Karen Rohling	Warden, Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	
	Jay Shelton	Warden, Norton Correctional Facility	
	Richard Koerner	Warden, Topeka Correctional Facility	
	Emmalee Conover	Warden, Winfield Correctional Facility	
	John Lamb	Director, Northern Parole Region	
	Kent Sisson	Director, Southern Parole Region	
	Patricia Biggs	Director of Research	
	Rod Crawford	Director of Kansas Correctional Industries	
	Margie Phelps	Director of Release Planning	

Major Milestones and Highlights

FY 2002

The KASPER system—the supervision repository component of the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) developed by the department—was linked with external agencies. A public access version was also made available through the internet.

The department enhanced its victim services program and added two new grant-funded positions, including a Director of Victim Services.

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the department's privileges and incentives system, specifically as it relates to withholding of privileges from offenders who refuse to participate in sex offender treatment.

A project was initiated to develop a user's manual for the Offender Management Information System (OMIS).

Victim awareness training was initiated for KDOC staff.

FY 2003

Budget allotments of nearly \$12.6 million were applied to the department's FY 03 budget, including an allotment of \$4.3 million in August 2002 and an allotment of \$8.3 million in November 2002. Prior to the allotments, the State General Fund budget approved by the Legislature for FY 03 was \$216 million.

The department has adopted the Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R) assessment instrument for systemwide use. In FY 2003, the department will begin using LSI-R in the intake assessment process, as well as the management of offenders on post-incarceration supervision.

Pursuant to legislation passed by the 2002 Legislature, Kansas became a member of the new Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision.

A new contract for inmate telephone service was approved. The new contract will result in reduced costs for inmate family members, while maintaining at least the same level of revenue for support of offender programs.

The department has approved a systemwide smoke-free policy, scheduled for implementation in March 2003.

Two new federal grants were received by the department, including \$1 million for a three-year reentry initiative for offenders released from prison and returning to Shawnee County, and \$250,000 for a two-year project to improve sex offender management practices in the department.

A new human resources database was implemented to improve systemwide reporting of all monthly human resources transactions.

Parole supervision standards have been reviewed and some changes have been made as a result. Other possible changes are still under consideration.

Several new Offender Management Information System modules are scheduled for completion in FY 2003, including facility "drop sheets", visitation lists, disciplinary process, and 120-day reviews.

Systemwide Management & Support Initiatives**STRATEGIC ACTION PLANNING**

The Department of Corrections continues to use the strategic action process to guide short- and long-term planning. The process allows us to focus on those areas we believe to be most important to our ability to support our vision of a safer Kansas.

FY 2002 marked the first year of a three-year plan. During FY 2002, the department completed 24 out of 100 strategies from the three-year plan. The completed strategies represent significant progress in areas ranging from establishing workplace safety committees at each facility to validating substance abuse programs and treatment methodologies.

The department's System Management Team recently reviewed and updated the strategic action plan to ensure that it continues to address the key issues of the organization and that it remains practical. The updated plan reflects the importance of offender risk and needs assessment and includes a renewed focus on victim services and release planning. The updated plan articulates goals, objectives and strategies, and also designates lead responsibility for each strategy. The designated lead coordinates implementation of the strategy, including identification of detailed tasks that must be completed. Implementation is monitored through a tracking database.

Strategy completion dates for each of the plan's goals are summarized in the table below.

Strategic Action Plan Goal	# of Strategies Scheduled for Completion in				Total
	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	ongoing	
Increase offenders' abilities and motivation to practice responsible crime-free behavior through correctional management consistent with the research driven principles of effective intervention.	9	10	9	1	29
Operate safe and secure correctional facilities.	5	4	1	0	10
Manage offenders commensurate with documented risks and needs during their term of community supervision.	2	4	0	0	6
Acquire and maintain staff and resources needed to provide effective services.	5	5	1	1	12
Become a department in which we all function as a single team.	7	5	7	1	20
Manage accurate, timely and complete information.	6	19	1	0	26
Serve as a liaison and service provider for crime victims.	5	2	0	0	7
Totals	39	49	19	3	110

A summary of the department's Strategic Action Plan is posted on the department's web site at <http://www.dc.state.ks.us/>

SERVICES TO VICTIMS

The department received a second year of funding through a Byrne grant, which continues to fund a full-time Director of Victim Services position. The department has also been awarded two more years of the Victim of Crime Act (VOCA) grant which funds the Victim Services Coordinator position, also now in its second year.

A Victim Services Advisory Council, consisting of crime victims and local and state victim service providers, was developed and began meeting in January of 2002. Council members provide support and guidance to the department as programs and policies are developed, as well as serve as a liaison to Kansas crime victims and victim assistance programs. The council formed four sub-committees, which meet on a regular basis, to address policy and procedure, staff victimization, victim resources, and the special populations of domestic violence, sexual assault and children victims.

Current Services

Victim Notification. The department currently maintains a confidential database of crime victim information that is used to provide notification to registered crime victims of certain changes in offender status. The circumstances under which these notifications are made – as mandated by state law and departmental policy – include, but are not limited to:

- Release to post-incarceration supervision
- Conditional release
- Expiration of sentence
- Impending public comment session
- Clemency applications
- Transfers to work release and community service work programs
- Death
- Escape
- Return to incarceration due to a parole condition violation

During FY 2002, the department's victim notification officers sent 7,528 written notices of changes in offender status. In addition to the letters sent each month, the notification officers also provide direct assistance to an average of 115 crime victims each month. Some examples of the information crime victims request include information about the offender's home plan, public comment sessions, the offender's disciplinary history during incarceration, the offender's custody level, a current picture of the offender, and parole conditions. Notification officers also assist crime victims in requesting special conditions of parole and postrelease supervision and provide information about resources available to crime victims across the state.

Public Comment Session Advocacy. Crime victims/survivors are offered support, information and advocacy before, during and after public comment sessions. 74 crime victims received this new service between January 1 and September 30, 2002. This program utilizes trained volunteers under the direction of the Victim Services Coordinator and was developed in 2002.

Apology Repository. A mechanism is now in place which allows those offenders who wish to do so, to write an apology letter and send it to the Office of Victim Services. The letter is stored and presented to the victim upon request.

Victim Offender Dialogue. This is a victim-initiated program for victims/survivors of severe violence who want to have dialogue with the offender. The program was developed and implemented in 2002 with the first case completed.

KDOC Facility Tours. This program was developed and implemented in FY 2002. Tours are provided to crime victims/survivors with the assistance of volunteers. The warden of each facility facilitates the scheduled tours, while trained volunteers provide support and information before, during and after each tour.

Staff Training. 1,189 KDOC staff received training on Victim Awareness between January 1 and September 30, 2002. The training continues so all staff receive this training and new staff receive it during orientation. In 2003, there will be a focus on coordinating with local domestic violence programs to implement a more focused training for parole officers.

Future Services

The department is continuing to research Victim Awareness classes for offenders and resources to implement such a program.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The department's Information Technology division is responsible for coordinating all systemwide information technology, telecommunications, and records management functions—including services to correctional facilities and parole offices. The division also provides IT services to community corrections agencies.

The department's general strategy is to build an infrastructure that will allow its users to:

- Participate in the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) network
- Perform routine data input, storage, retrieval and manipulation functions
- Improve the services provided by productivity software and specialized applications
- Acquire the skills necessary to employ appropriate information systems services
- Properly secure the information network from unauthorized users
- Move towards a common interface for all users to employ in performing their daily duties and responsibilities
- Optimize the use of innovative techniques to enhance communications within the department.

In support of this general strategy, the department will continue to:

- Enhance its internet presence in making information available to the public and, in the case of Kansas Correctional Industries, in development of e-commerce capabilities
- Develop the intranet to improve internal communications
- Work to modernize and improve the Offender Management Information System, especially the interface between the user and the database system
- Protect network security and maintain compliance with CJIS security protocols
- Emphasize electronic storage for management and retention of records
- Meet its obligations for CJIS development, particularly through design and implementation of a supervision repository
- Improve contingency planning, training and testing for all major systems and sites.
- Participate in homeland security initiatives to improve exchange of information with other agencies.

In addition to initiatives already underway, the department also is developing plans for phased migration to an 800 MHz system for radio communications in KDOC facilities, and to implement internet-based video-conferencing.

KDOC: The Organization

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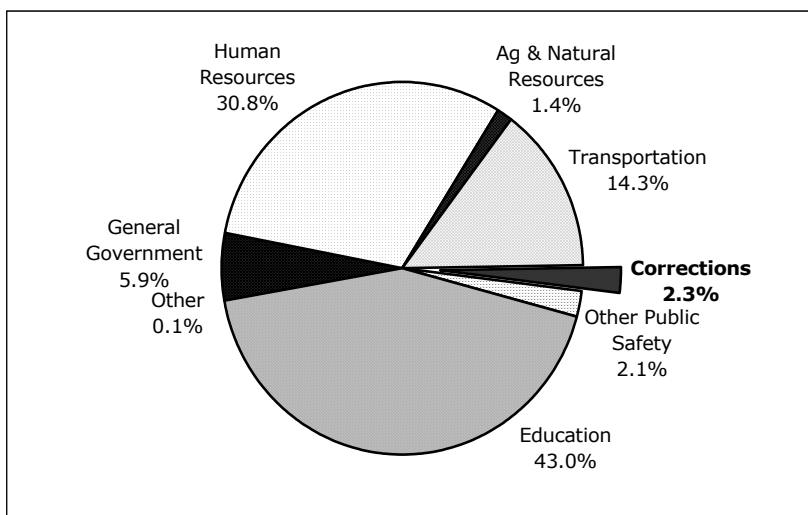
Specific initiatives and applications are identified in the following table.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: MAJOR KDOC APPLICATIONS & INITIATIVES

Application	Description
Offender Management Information System (OMIS)	<i>Offender tracking, sentence computation, custody classification, inmate banking, inmate payroll, inmate grievances.</i>
Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS)	<i>Field supervision case management system; data repository and user interface for parole and community corrections services.</i>
KDOC Internet (DOCNET)	<i>Internet sites for facilities and offices; includes general information as well as some offender-specific information, such as offenders under KDOC supervision in the community.</i>
JOBTECH	<i>Provides manufacturing information systems database storage and retrieval for Kansas Correctional Industries; estimates material requirements for manufacturing functions.</i>
State Surplus Property	<i>A business management, inventory control and customer service application for State Surplus Property. Creates invoices, manages property status and produces reports.</i>
Photographic Image Management System	<i>Centralized photographic imaging system containing photographs of inmates, staff and visitors.</i>
Kansas Adult Supervised Population Electronic Repository (KASPER) <i>(under development)</i>	<i>Electronic data repository that will store data relating to adult offenders supervised in the community. The ultimate objective is the seamless exchange of supervision information among all appropriate criminal justice and social service agencies.</i>
Document Imaging	<i>The department is increasing its use of and reliance on document imaging for storage of offender and other records, both as a long-term records management strategy and to improve accessibility of information.</i>
KDOC Intranet (INDOCNET)	<i>The department has developed and continues to enhance a browser-based intranet for internal KDOC communications.</i>
Electronic Medical Records (EMR)	<i>The EMR system is being developed through the department's medical services contractor, Prison Health Services. The purpose of the system is to provide for full automation of inmate medical records.</i>
Training Reporting and Information Network (TRAIN)	<i>This database system provides centralized storage and management of staff training related information. The enterprise-wide system enables staff development personnel access to training records and other qualifications.</i>

KDOC
2003

Budget & Staffing

KDOC in the Context of the State Budget

**THE GOVERNOR'S FY 2004 BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS—ALL FUNDS
BY FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT**

The Governor's Budget Report includes total recommended expenditures of \$10.2 billion from all funding sources. Of the total:

\$448.8 million or 4.4% is recommended for public safety agencies.

\$238.7 million or 2.3% is recommended for the Department of Corrections.

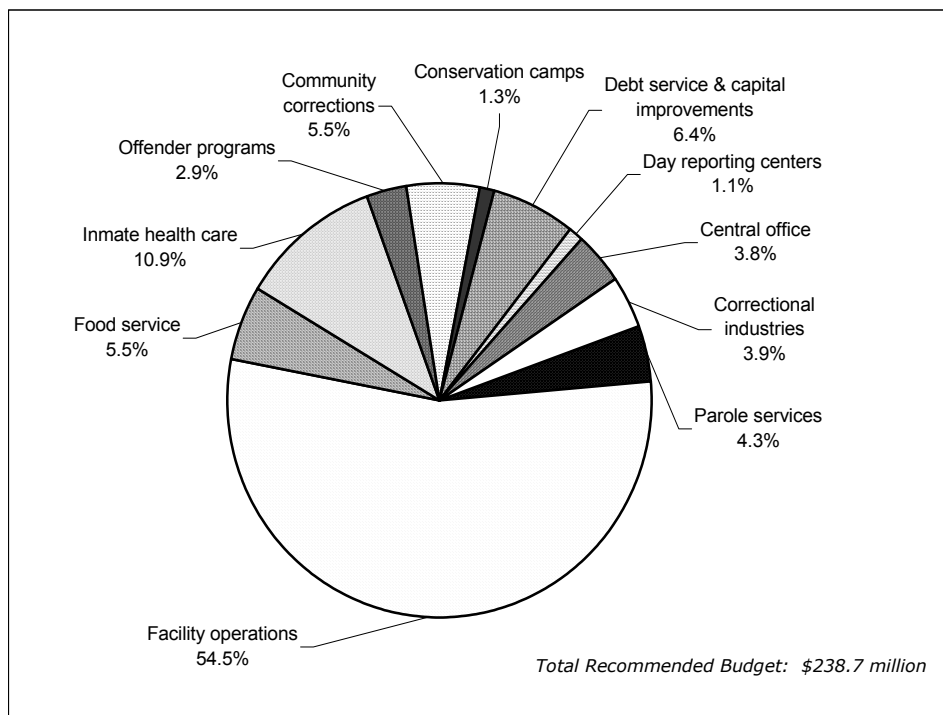
Expenditures from the State General Fund (SGF) are recommended at \$4.5 billion or 44.2% of the total. Of the total SGF amount:

\$289.0 million or 6.4% is recommended for public safety agencies.

\$210.6 million or 4.7% is recommended for the Department of Corrections.

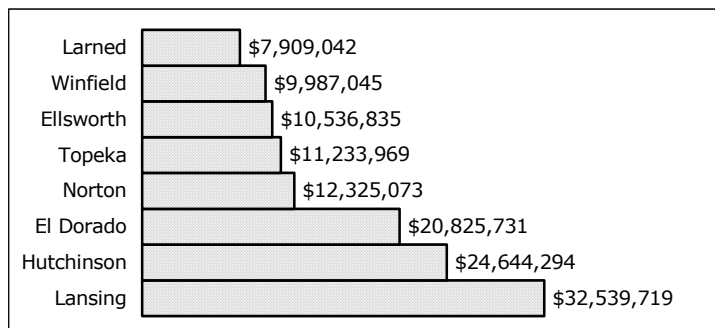
Systemwide Expenditure Summary: All Funds

Program/Facility	Actual FY 2002	Estimated FY 2003	Requested FY 2004	Governor's Rec FY 2004
<u>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</u>				
Department of Corrections				
Central Administration	5,065,170	5,217,587	6,549,860	6,269,067
Information Systems	1,520,409	1,594,729	1,607,935	1,582,935
Parole and Postrelease Supervision	9,914,178	9,577,533	10,471,737	10,227,565
Day Reporting Centers	650,746	1,894,000	2,544,000	2,544,000
Community Corrections	15,287,672	13,416,690	13,559,220	13,099,572
Correctional Conservation Camps	2,822,392	3,064,719	3,089,772	3,089,772
Offender Programs	10,656,079	9,716,252	9,778,938	7,035,531
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	24,184,109	25,167,955	26,022,337	26,022,337
Systemwide Projects	13,060,094	13,864,632	18,255,772	14,237,811
Kansas Correctional Industries	10,444,442	9,736,084	9,344,816	9,344,816
Debt Service	3,001,020	2,848,530	2,373,000	2,373,000
Subtotal - Department of Corrections	96,606,311	96,098,711	103,597,387	95,826,406
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	9,208,011	10,291,357	10,658,452	10,536,835
El Dorado Correctional Facility	20,434,623	20,392,090	21,159,443	20,825,731
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	24,196,521	24,026,046	25,000,596	24,644,294
Lansing Correctional Facility	32,345,890	32,074,915	33,162,872	32,539,719
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	7,645,914	7,718,130	8,028,599	7,909,042
Norton Correctional Facility	12,026,390	12,105,323	12,509,493	12,325,073
Topeka Correctional Facility	10,680,919	11,118,332	11,382,845	11,233,969
Winfield Correctional Facility	9,889,219	9,767,172	10,114,792	9,987,045
Subtotal - Facilities	126,427,487	127,493,365	132,017,092	130,001,708
Subtotal - Operating Expenditures	223,033,798	223,592,076	235,614,479	225,828,114
% Change	-	0.3%	5.4%	1.0%
<u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>				
Department of Corrections	9,760,030	14,949,879	12,910,303	12,910,303
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	770,089	153,000	0	0
El Dorado Correctional Facility	66,993	15,157	0	0
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	883,729	1,090,861	0	0
Lansing Correctional Facility	780,830	741,869	0	0
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	56,731	42,532	0	0
Norton Correctional Facility	207,626	65,078	1,445,544	0
Topeka Correctional Facility	1,461,582	154,401	0	0
Winfield Correctional Facility	142,210	156,952	0	0
Subtotal - Capital Improvements	14,129,820	17,369,729	14,355,847	12,910,303
Total Budgeted Expenditures	\$ 237,163,618	\$ 240,961,805	\$ 249,970,326	\$ 238,738,417
Total - Positions	3,132.5	3,132.5	3,132.5	3,132.5

GOVERNOR'S BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS FY 2004 - ALL FUNDS

Note: Capital improvements includes debt service payments for principal & interest.

The Governor's budget recommendations for FY 2004 include \$238.7 million for the Department of Corrections from all funding sources. Individual facility operating budgets represent 54.5% of the total KDOC budget for FY 2004 as recommended by the Governor. However, significant expenditures are also made by KDOC on a systemwide basis in support of facility operations and infrastructure. These categories of expenditure include: inmate health care; food service; debt service and capital improvements; correctional industries; and a portion of offender programs.

Facility Operating Budgets—FY 2004

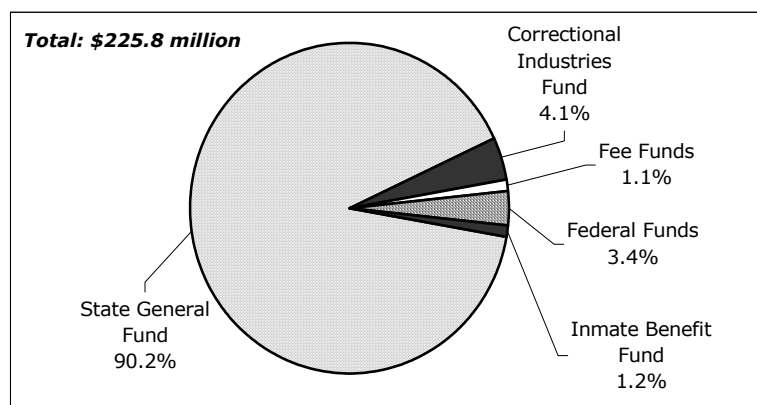
Of the total \$130 million recommended by the Governor for appropriation to individual correctional facilities, \$78 million or 60% is the combined recommendation for the three largest facilities.

Systemwide Expenditure Summary: State General Fund

Program/Facility	Actual FY 2002	Estimated FY 2003	Requested FY 2004	Governor's Rec FY 2004
<u>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</u>				
Department of Corrections				
Central Administration	4,228,566	4,038,918	4,336,953	4,056,160
Information Systems	1,492,476	1,509,722	1,556,935	1,531,935
Parole and Postrelease Supervision	9,354,005	8,798,400	9,961,737	9,717,565
Day Reporting Centers	71,575	189,400	254,400	254,400
Community Corrections	15,287,672	13,416,690	13,559,220	13,099,572
Correctional Conservation Camps	2,665,866	2,652,375	2,665,450	2,665,450
Offender Programs	6,457,861	4,855,939	5,862,531	5,662,531
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	23,841,814	24,524,955	25,388,337	25,388,337
Systemwide Projects	12,217,439	12,914,796	17,422,576	10,918,208
Debt Service	1,272,317	2,732,530	2,297,000	2,297,000
Subtotal - Department of Corrections	76,889,591	75,633,725	83,305,139	75,591,158
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	9,159,456	10,243,321	10,621,891	10,500,274
El Dorado Correctional Facility	20,351,813	20,168,433	21,026,632	20,692,920
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	23,777,677	23,796,518	24,723,201	24,366,899
Lansing Correctional Facility	32,064,890	31,758,915	32,992,872	32,369,719
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	7,645,060	7,583,060	8,026,570	7,907,013
Norton Correctional Facility	11,770,586	11,796,681	12,350,635	12,166,215
Topeka Correctional Facility	10,532,798	10,293,956	10,562,724	10,198,848
Winfield Correctional Facility	9,751,303	9,582,620	9,927,412	9,799,665
Subtotal - Facilities	125,053,583	125,223,504	130,231,937	128,001,553
Subtotal - Operating Expenditures	201,943,174	200,857,229	213,537,076	203,592,711
<u>CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS</u>				
Department of Corrections	6,548,697	6,686,228	7,027,113	7,027,113
Ellsworth Correctional Facility	77,327	15,320	1,445,544	0
Hutchinson Correctional Facility	8,455	0	0	0
Norton Correctional Facility	11,136	0	0	0
Winfield Correctional Facility	1,150	0	0	0
Subtotal - Capital Improvements	6,646,765	6,701,548	8,472,657	7,027,113
Total - Expenditures	\$208,589,939	\$207,558,777	\$222,009,733	\$210,619,824
% Change	-	-0.5%	7.0%	1.5%

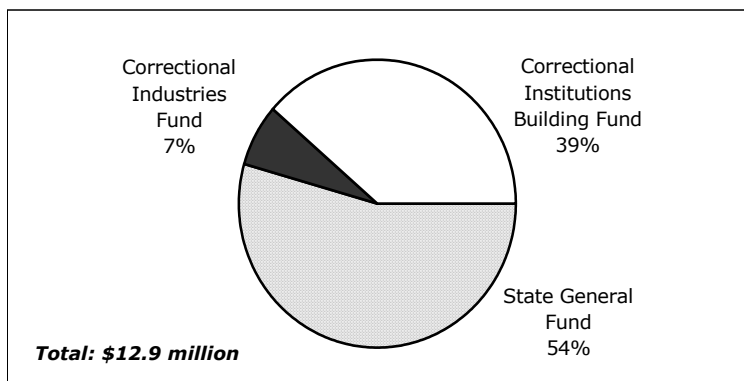
KDOC FY 2004 Budget, by Funding Source

THE OPERATING BUDGET



The principal funding source for the department's operating budget is, by far, the State General Fund, representing 90% of all operating expenditures.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS



Major sources of funding for FY 2004 capital improvements expenditures include the Correctional Institutions Building Fund (financed with transfers from the Gaming Revenues Fund) and the State General Fund. Together, these two funding sources account for 93% of the budgeted capital improvements.

All of the State General Fund amount of \$7.0 million, \$1.7 million of the \$5.0 million CIBF amount, and \$523,000 from the Correctional Industries Fund will be expended for the principal portion of debt service payments which, for budgeting purposes, are considered to be capital improvements expenditures. The chart does not include \$2.4 million in debt service payments for interest, which are budgeted as operating expenditures.

Per Capita Operating Costs: KDOC Facilities (based on Governor's budget recommendations)

FY 2003	Facility	ADP	Total Expenditures	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
	Lansing Correctional Facility	2,455	\$32,074,915	\$13,065	\$35.79
	Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,810	24,026,046	13,274	36.37
	El Dorado Correctional Facility	1,410	20,392,090	14,462	39.62
	Topeka Correctional Facility	521	11,118,332	21,340	58.47
	Norton Correctional Facility	806	12,105,323	15,019	41.15
	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	805	10,291,357	12,784	35.02
	Winfield Correctional Facility	694	9,767,172	14,074	38.56
	Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	330	7,718,130	23,388	64.08
	Subtotal	8,831	\$127,493,365	\$14,437	\$39.55
	Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	8,831	25,167,955	2,850	7.81
	Inmate Programs	8,831	5,808,304	658	1.80
	Food Service	8,831	12,684,342	1,436	3.93
	Total Expenditures	8,831	\$171,153,966	\$19,381	\$53.09

FY 2004	Facility	ADP	Total Expenditures	Annual Per Capita	Daily Per Capita
	Lansing Correctional Facility	2,455	\$32,539,719	\$13,254	\$36.21
	Hutchinson Correctional Facility	1,810	24,644,294	13,616	37.20
	El Dorado Correctional Facility	1,400	20,825,731	14,876	40.64
	Topeka Correctional Facility	535	11,233,969	20,998	57.37
	Norton Correctional Facility	805	12,325,073	15,311	41.83
	Ellsworth Correctional Facility	810	10,536,835	13,008	35.54
	Winfield Correctional Facility	694	9,987,045	14,391	39.32
	Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility	354	7,909,042	22,342	61.04
	Subtotal	8,863	\$130,001,708	\$14,668	\$40.08
	Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	8,863	26,022,337	2,936	8.02
	Inmate Programs	8,863	5,235,412*	591	1.61
	Food Service	8,863	13,082,095	1,476	4.03
	Total Expenditures	8,863	\$174,341,552	\$19,671	\$53.74

Systemwide annual per capita operating costs were computed by dividing the recommended expenditures for facility operations, health care, inmate programs, and food service by the systemwide average daily population (ADP) housed in KDOC facilities. Daily per capita operating costs were computed by dividing the annual cost by 365 days in FY 03 and 366 days in FY 04. Per capita costs do not include costs associated with central office administration, correctional industries, debt service, and capital improvements.

*Inmate Programs amount in FY 04 is based upon preliminary breakdown of recommended amount for offender programs.

FY 2003 KDOC Allotment Reductions

August Allotment Reduction Items	Amount
▪ Reduce state match for day reporting centers	132,600
▪ Reduce state grant to Labette Correctional Conservation Camp	44,950
▪ Use community corrections unexpended funds to offset FY 03 appropriations	600,000
▪ Lapse 50% of match for leased beds	114,000
▪ Use special revenue funds to offset SGF expenditures	
Supervision Fees Fund (for parole services operations)	200,000
Correctional Industries Fund (for offender programs)	200,000
Inmate Benefit Funds (for offender programs)	400,000
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Fund (for substance abuse treatment)	510,000
Correctional Institutions Building Fund (for debt service)	147,225
▪ Lapse unobligated balance for offender programs	858,225
▪ Reduce central administration expenditures by 3%	172,794
▪ Reduce facility operating budgets by 0.5%	646,000
▪ Staffing/salaries & wages adjustments at Lansing Correctional Facility	297,840
Total	4,323,634

November Allotment Reduction Items	
▪ Terminate formal accreditation process	31,000
▪ Reduce remaining payment for community corrections basic grants by 2%	117,000
▪ Reduce central administration expenditures by 2%	124,000
▪ Further reduce or eliminate contractual programs and services	622,000
▪ Eliminate match for new document imaging grant	58,500
▪ Shift supervision fees from capital outlay; reduce SGF	35,000
▪ Transfer banked IBF funds for canteen reimbursement to TCF; reduce SGF	131,000
▪ Reduce drug testing; shift supervision fees to offset SGF	50,000
▪ Additional KCI transfer for debt service	498,547
▪ Reduce facility operating budgets by 2%	2,564,000
▪ Delay in opening of Wichita day reporting center to December 2, 2002	14,000
▪ Reduce SGF at TCF due to increased receipts from Bureau of Prisons contract	95,000
▪ Reduce SGF for debt service due to increased receipts in principal & interest accounts	184,000
▪ Utilize General Fees Fund balance at EDCF to reduce SGF	92,000
▪ Defer repair and rehabilitation projects; shift CIBF to debt service	300,000
▪ Terminate therapeutic community program at WCF	33,631
▪ Reduce SGF support of InnerChange program	83,333
▪ Reduce funding for health care and food service*	3,263,161
Total	8,296,172

**The allotment reductions affecting health care and food service were made only to "park" these cuts in lieu of closing minimum security and community facilities, pending action by the 2003 Legislature. The Governor's budget includes a recommendation for a supplemental appropriation to restore these funds to the department's budget.*

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation
Operating Expenditures	<i>\$225.8 million systemwide in FY 2004, representing an increase of \$2.2 million, or 1.0%, over the estimated expenditures of \$223.6 million for the current fiscal year. To avoid closure of several KDOC and local facilities, a State General Fund supplemental appropriation of \$3.3 million has been recommended for the department for FY 2003. (The total supplemental recommended is \$4.0 million, which also includes funds for food service and medical contract costs because of an increase in the inmate population.)</i>
Positions	<i>3,132.5 FTE in FY 2004, equal to the number of positions authorized for FY 2003. Twenty-one are not funded, including 12 parole officers.</i>
Average Daily Population	<i>An average daily population (ADP) of 8,920 systemwide in FY 2003, which is an increase of 357 from the actual FY 2002 ADP of 8,563 and an increase of 275 above the originally estimated ADP of 8,645 for FY 2003.</i> <i>An ADP of 9,010 systemwide in FY 2004, which is an increase of 90 above the projected ADP for FY 2003.</i>
Facilities	<i>Facility operating budgets totaling \$130.0 million, representing an increase of \$2.5 million, or 2.0%, over the recommendation of \$127.5 million for the current fiscal year.</i>
Labette Correctional Conservation Camp	<i>\$2,202,300 in FY 2003 and FY 2004 for the 191-bed conservation camp for male offenders.</i>
Labette Women's Correctional Camp	<i>\$862,419 in FY 2003 and \$887,472 in FY 2004 for the privatized 32-bed conservation camp for female offenders.</i>
Food Service	<i>\$12,684,342 in FY 2003 and \$13,082,095 in FY 2004 to finance the contract with Aramark Correctional Services for food service operations at KDOC facilities. For FY 2004, \$2.5 million of the estimated contract cost has been financed from the DOC Inmate Benefit Fund.</i>
Local Jail Costs	<i>\$1,734,000 in FY 2003 and \$2,605,000 in FY 2004 to reimburse counties for costs incurred for housing post-incarceration supervision condition violators.</i>

continued on next page.....

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation																				
Community Corrections	<i>\$13,416,690 in FY 2003 and \$13,099,572 in FY 2004 to support local community corrections programs.</i>																				
Offender Programs	<p><i>\$7,035,531 in FY 2004, including: State General Fund expenditures of \$5,662,531 and special revenue fund expenditures of \$1,373,000. Total recommended funding is a \$2.7 million reduction, or 27.6%, from the estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year.</i></p> <p><i>Recommended expenditures for offender programs are summarized in the table below.</i></p> <table><tr><th></th><th>FY 2003</th><th>FY 2004</th><th>+ / (-)</th></tr><tr><td>State General Fund</td><td>\$4,855,939</td><td>\$5,662,531</td><td>\$806,592</td></tr><tr><td>DOC Inmate Benefit Fund</td><td>3,223,849</td><td>-</td><td>(3,223,849)</td></tr><tr><td>Other Funds</td><td>1,636,464</td><td>1,373,000</td><td>(263,464)</td></tr><tr><td>Total Expenditures</td><td>\$9,716,252</td><td>\$7,035,531</td><td>(\$2,680,721)</td></tr></table>		FY 2003	FY 2004	+ / (-)	State General Fund	\$4,855,939	\$5,662,531	\$806,592	DOC Inmate Benefit Fund	3,223,849	-	(3,223,849)	Other Funds	1,636,464	1,373,000	(263,464)	Total Expenditures	\$9,716,252	\$7,035,531	(\$2,680,721)
	FY 2003	FY 2004	+ / (-)																		
State General Fund	\$4,855,939	\$5,662,531	\$806,592																		
DOC Inmate Benefit Fund	3,223,849	-	(3,223,849)																		
Other Funds	1,636,464	1,373,000	(263,464)																		
Total Expenditures	\$9,716,252	\$7,035,531	(\$2,680,721)																		
Inmate Medical and Mental Health Care	<i>\$25,167,955 in FY 2003 and \$26,022,337 in FY 2004 to finance the costs of contractual obligations with Prison Health Services and Kansas University Physicians, Inc. for the delivery and oversight of medical and mental health care services to inmates.</i>																				
Kansas Correctional Industries	<i>\$9,736,084 in FY 2003 and \$9,344,816 in FY 2004 for support of Kansas Correctional Industries. These amounts are financed from the Correctional Industries Fund. Transfers from the Correctional Industries Fund to finance facility operations, offender programs, and debt service total \$1,926,296 for FY 2003 and \$901,190 for FY 2004.</i>																				
Day Reporting Centers	<i>\$1,894,000 in FY 2003 and \$2,544,000 in FY 2004 to finance the operations of day reporting centers at Topeka and Wichita. Operations are financed with a combination of SGF (10%) and federal VOI/TIS funds (90%). The Wichita center began operations on December 2, 2002.</i>																				
Debt Service	<i>\$13.6 million in FY 2003 and \$11.6 million in FY 2004. Amounts are based on established debt service schedules.</i>																				

Highlights of the Governor's Budget Recommendations

Budget Item	Recommendation
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Correctional Institutions Building Fund (CIBF)

Percentage of state gaming revenues credited to the CIBF is maintained at 10%. Status of the CIBF is summarized below:

	FY 2003	FY 2004
Beginning balance	\$2,922,864	\$ 13,663
Gaming revenues	5,147,225	5,000,000
Resources Available	\$8,070,089	\$5,013,663
Less:		
Rehabilitation and Repair Projects—New	3,010,303	3,310,303
Rehabilitation and Repair Projects—Shifts	3,056,426	-
Other projects	-	-
Debt service	1,989,697	1,689,697
Total Expenditures	\$8,056,426	\$5,000,000
Ending Balance	\$13,663	\$13,663

VOI/TIS
Violent Offender Incarceration/
Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program

Over the past six fiscal years, the state has received \$27.3 million in federal VOI/TIS funds, a grant program authorized under federal law for the purpose of expanding correctional capacity for violent offenders. VOI/TIS funds have been used or committed for several major projects in the state, including: a new medium security housing unit at Norton; a renovation project at Lansing; a 100-bed expansion of Labette Correctional Conservation Camp; a new 100-cell housing unit at Ellsworth Correctional Facility; a new female conservation camp; day reporting centers; JJA's maximum security facility for juveniles; and, short-term contract placement of medium custody males in a private facility. Grant expenditure status is summarized below. Congress has not appropriated funds for the VOI/TIS program since federal fiscal year 2001.

Status of VOI/TIS Grant Award Expenditures in Kansas

Total Amount Awarded (FFY 96-01)		\$27,245,469
Project	VOI/TIS Amount	
Completed Projects		
NCF housing unit - 200 medium security beds	\$	4,190,379
Labette expansion - 100 conservation camp beds		718,889
LCF-East expansion - 100 minimum security beds		179,159
Programming for drug testing		133,747
Hair specimen testing		32,680
Lease of male beds - 100 medium security		695,300
Funds expended on completed projects	\$	5,950,154
Ongoing Projects and/or Projects Committed But Not Yet Complete		
Maximum security juvenile facility - 150 juvenile offender beds	\$	5,500,000
ECF housing unit - 200 medium security beds		5,559,765
Female conservation camp - 17 private facility beds (through FY 2003)		934,214
Day reporting centers (through FY 2003)		2,435,224
Lease of male beds - up to 125 medium security beds (new contract)		1,027,125 *
Funds expended and/or committed	\$	15,456,328
Total Expended or Committed to Date	\$	21,406,482
Planned Expenditures		
FY 2004 Governor's Budget Recommendations		
Day reporting centers	\$	2,289,600
Lease of male beds- up to 125 medium security beds		2,058,750
Female conservation camp		424,322
Amounts included in FY 04 budget	\$	4,772,672
After FY 2004	\$	1,066,315
Total Expended, Committed & Planned	\$	27,245,469

**Funding based on six-month implementation in FY 03. As of January 15, 2003, proposals had been received by the department but a contract had not yet been awarded.*

Authorized FTE in FY 2003

By Location and Uniformed vs. Non-Uniformed

90% of the total authorized positions for the Department of Corrections are in correctional facilities.

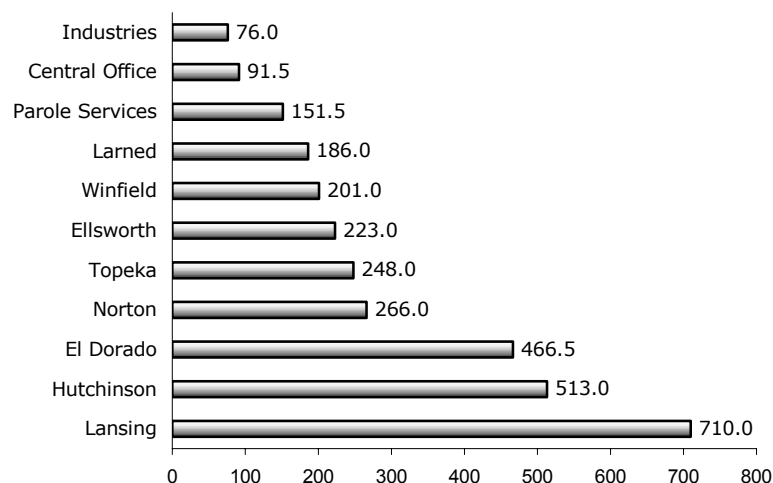
Nearly two-thirds of the total system-wide FTE are uniformed security staff.

The department's FTE count does not include unclassified temporary positions or employees of contract providers who deliver services such as medical and mental health care, offender programs, and food service.

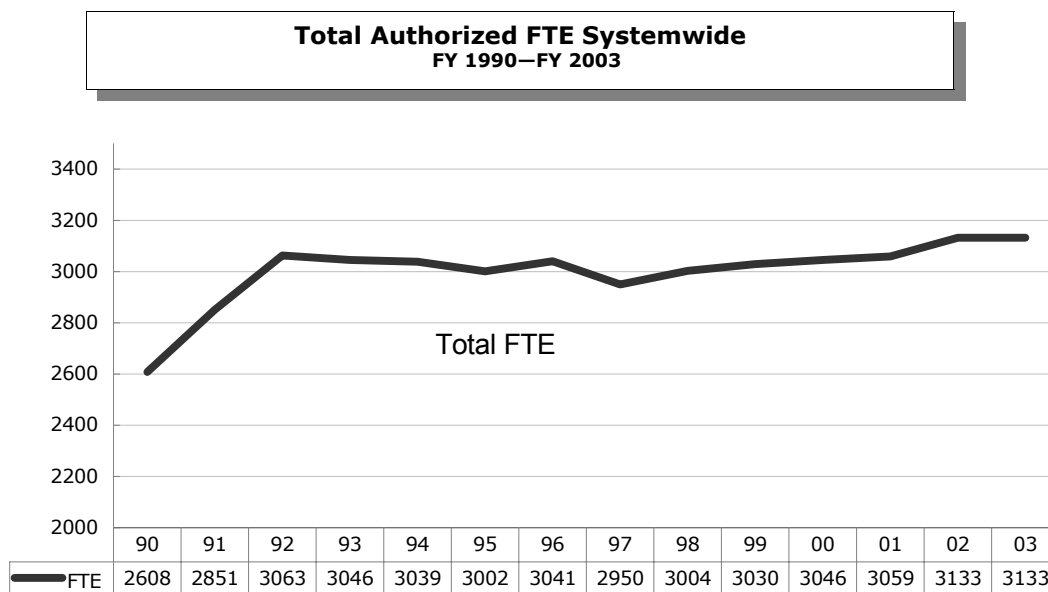
KDOC Authorized Staffing FY 2003

Location	Total FTE	Uniformed	Non-Uniformed
Facilities			
El Dorado	466.5	353.0	113.5
Ellsworth	223.0	147.0	76.0
Hutchinson	513.0	354.0	159.0
Lansing	710.0	537.0	173.0
Larned	186.0	132.0	54.0
Norton	266.0	190.0	76.0
Topeka	248.0	158.0	90.0
Winfield	201.0	130.0	71.0
Subtotal-Facilities	2813.5	2001.0	812.5
Parole Services	151.5		151.5
Correctional Industries	76.0		76.0
Central Office	91.5		91.5
Total	3132.5	2001.0	1131.5
<i>% of Total</i>		63.9%	36.1%

Authorized FTE in FY 2003, by Location



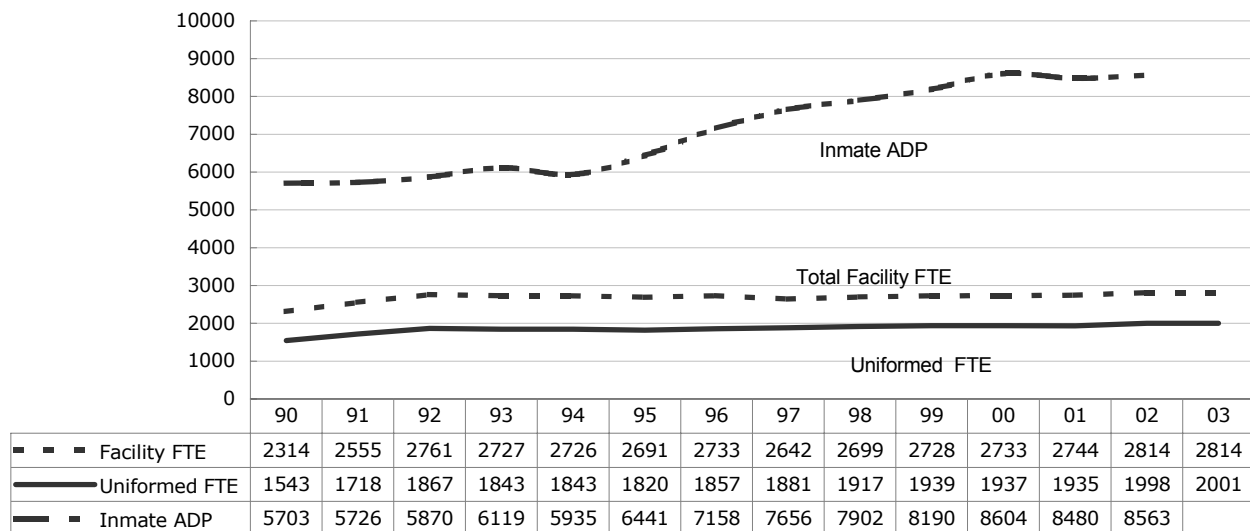
The three largest correctional facilities—Lansing, Hutchinson and El Dorado—have over 50% of the department's authorized staffing.

KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1990

- Total authorized FTE systemwide increased in the early 90s when El Dorado Correctional Facility and Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility opened.
- Since FY 1992, total FTE have remained fairly stable.
- A slight dip occurred in FY 1997, reflecting the department's decision to privatize food service.

KDOC Staffing Trends Since FY 1990 (cont)

Facility Staffing vs. Inmate Average Daily Population



Inmate ADP includes KDOC facility and non-KDOC facility placements. Fractional FTE have been rounded.

Correctional facility staffing trends are presented in the graph above, which includes data on total facility staffing and uniformed security staffing levels as compared to the average daily inmate population.

Between FY 1990 and FY 2002:

- the inmate ADP increased by 50.1%
- total facility staffing increased by 21.6%
- total uniformed security staffing increased by 29.5%

Workforce Profile*Based on the November 2002 KDOC Workforce***Total KDOC Workforce** *includes all filled positions, including temporary positions, in November 2002.*

Average Age	Female	Male	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
43.1	844	2,160	2,686	153	73	9	49	34	3,004
	28.1%	71.9%	89.4%	5.1%	2.4%	0.3%	1.6%	1.1%	100.0%

Uniformed Staff *includes Corrections Officers I's and II's, and Corrections Specialist I's (sergeants), II's*

Average Age	Female	Male	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
41.2	349	1,533	1,660	105	50	6	27	34	1,882
	18.5%	81.5%	88.2%	5.6%	2.7%	0.3%	1.4%	1.8%	100.0%

Of the total uniformed staff: 1,030 were Corrections Officer I's, 420 were Corrections Officer II's, and the balance were Corrections Specialists. CO I's represented 34% of all KDOC staff and all uniformed staff represented 63% of total KDOC employees.

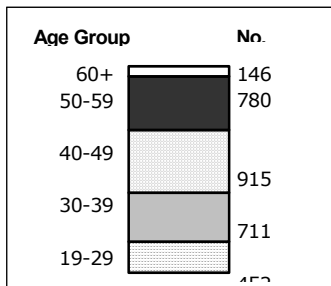
Parole Officers and Supervisors *includes Parole Officer I's and II's and Parole Supervisors.*

Average Age	Female	Male	White	African American	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Native American	Other	Total Employees
41.6	51	68	98	13	5	-	3	-	119
	42.9%	57.1%	82.4%	10.9%	4.2%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	100.0%

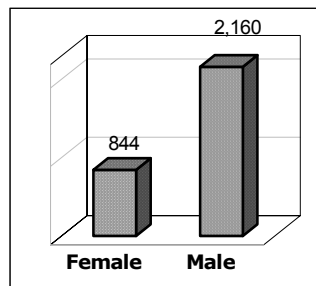
The total includes 80 Parole Officer I's, 26 Parole Officer II's and 13 Parole Supervisors.

Workforce Profile (cont)

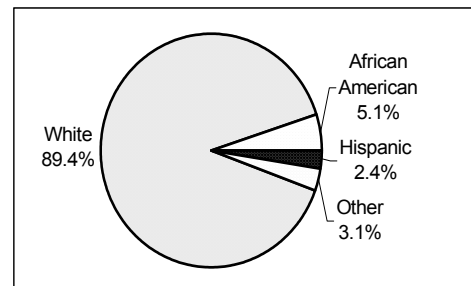
Age



Gender

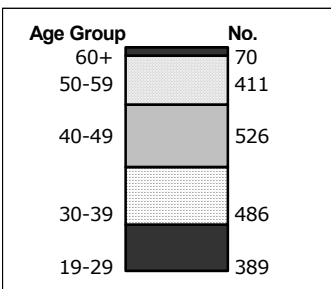


Race

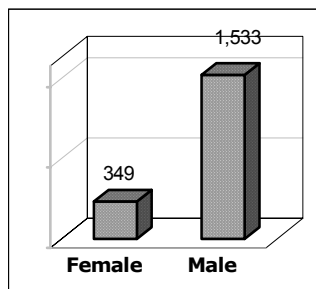


TOTAL KDOC WORKFORCE

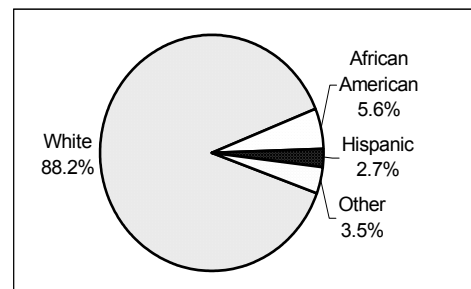
Age Group



Gender

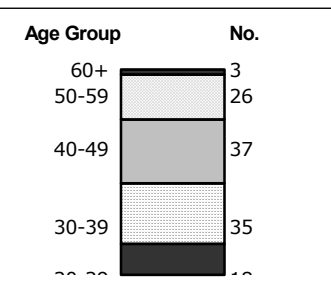


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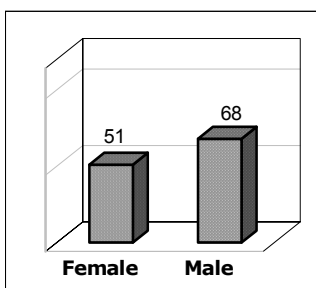


UNIFORMED STAFF

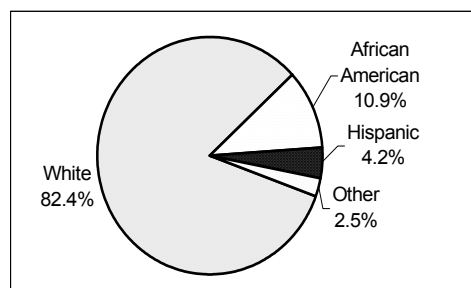
Age Group



Gender



Race



PAROLE OFFICERS AND SUPERVISORS

Vacancies in Uniformed Staff As of December 31, 2002

Facility	FTE	Vacancies
Lansing	537	41
El Dorado	353	25
Norton	190	19
Hutchinson	354	12
Larned	132	12
Ellsworth	147	10
Topeka	158	6
Winfield	130	4
	2001	129

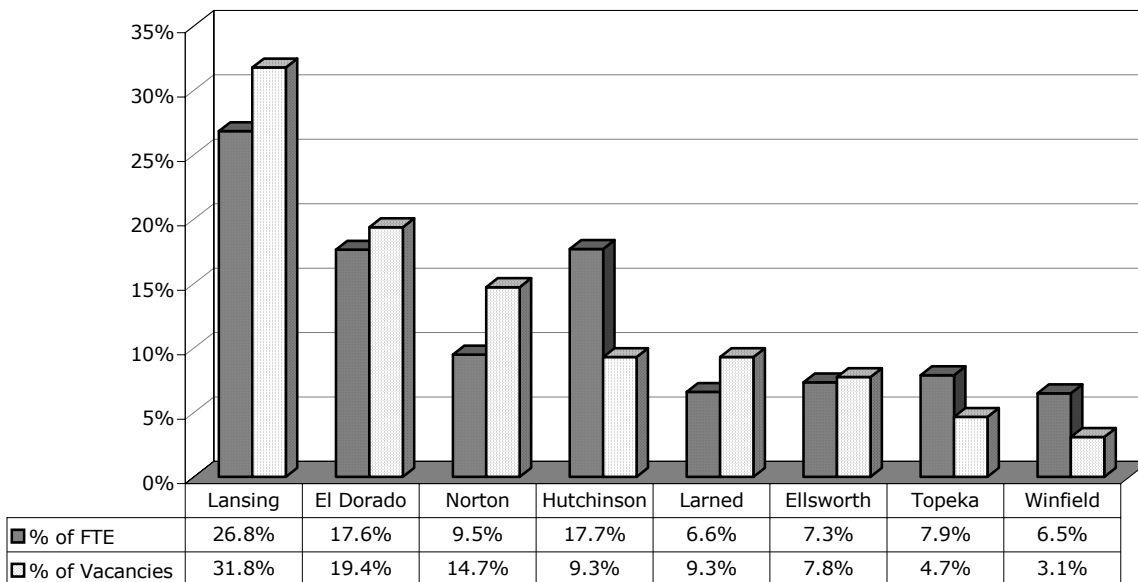
On December 31, 2002 there were 129 vacancies in uniformed staff positions, representing 6.4% of uniformed FTE.

This is an increase of 82 from the number of vacancies existing on December 31, 2001. At that time, the systemwide uniformed staff vacancy total was 47.

At year-end 2002, the largest number of vacancies existed at Lansing. LCF has 26.8% of the department's uniformed staff FTE, and had 31.8% of the uniformed staff vacancies at the end of 2002.

The large number of uniformed staff vacancies on December 31, 2002 reflects, in part, the fact that positions have been held open in response to budget reductions.

KDOC FACILITIES: % OF TOTAL UNIFORMED FTE VS. % OF TOTAL UNIFORMED VACANCIES December 2002



Turnover

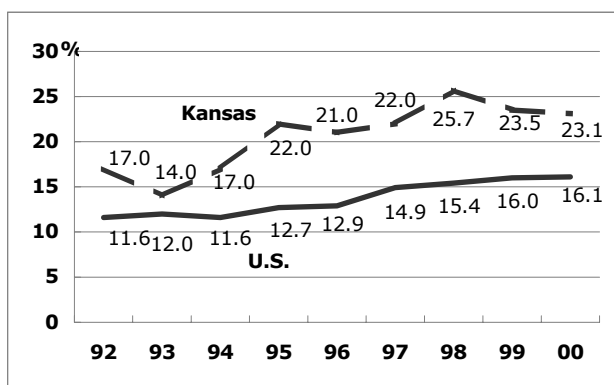
TURNOVER IN UNIFORMED STAFF POSITIONS BY FACILITY— FY 2002

	FTE*	FY 02 Separations	Turnover Rate
El Dorado	353	99	28.0%
Lansing	535	145	27.1%
Hutchinson	353	74	21.0%
Larned	132	27	20.5%
Winfield	130	25	19.2%
Ellsworth	120	22	18.3%
Topeka	135	21	15.6%
Norton	190	21	11.1%
	1948	434	22.3%

In FY 2002, the turnover rate in KDOC uniformed staff positions was 22.3%. Turnover is calculated by dividing the number of separations by the total number of authorized uniformed FTE. The turnover rate includes all employee exits from positions, *except* those occurring when an employee is promoted within the same KDOC facility.

The department's highest turnover rates in FY 2002 were experienced at El Dorado and Lansing. One-third of all separations from uniformed staff positions systemwide occurred at Lansing.

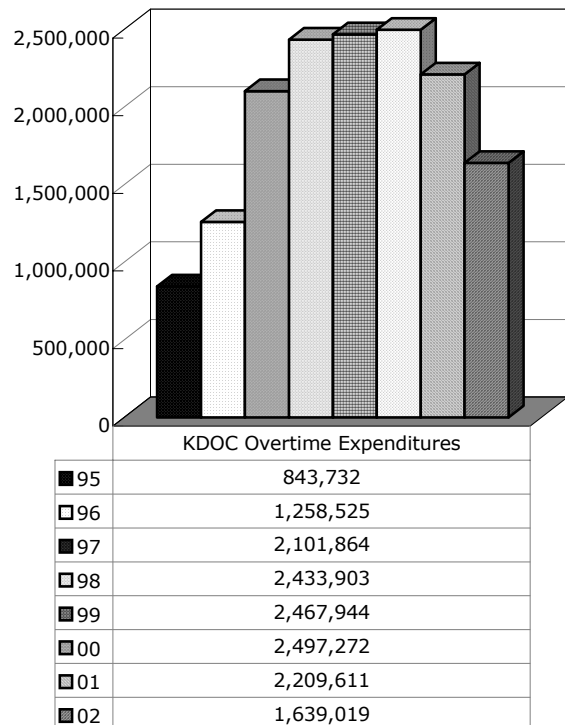
TURNOVER IN CORRECTIONS OFFICER POSITIONS SINCE 1992 Kansas and the National Average



Source of U. S. data—The Corrections Yearbook.

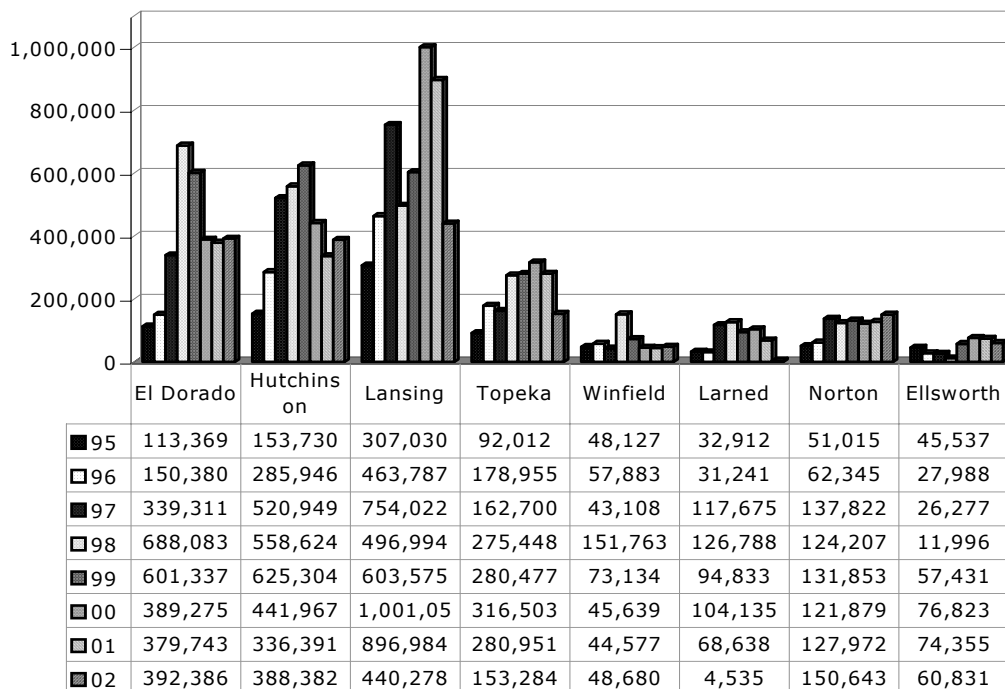
Over the past several years, corrections officer turnover rates in the KDOC system have consistently been higher than the national average. Since 1992, corrections officer turnover rates in Kansas have ranged from a low of 14.0% to a high of 25.7%, compared to the national range of 11.6-16.1%.

Since 1992, the Kansas turnover rate has averaged 20.6% compared to 13.7% nationally. The Kansas average rate has been higher in recent years, averaging 22.9% since 1995.

Overtime Expenditures for Uniformed Staff: FY 1995—FY 2002

Staffing shortages at KDOC facilities have resulted in significant increases in overtime expenditures in recent years. During the past three fiscal years, the average amount expended for overtime has been about 2.5 times the amount expended for this purpose in FY 1995.

Note: Expenditure amounts include base wages only, and do not include fringe benefits. Amounts include overtime paid to all uniformed staff, including transportation officers.

OVERTIME EXPENDITURES BY FACILITY, FY 1995-FY 2002

Operational Staffing Levels

If a KDOC facility does not have sufficient staff in a given shift to fill all of the facility's posts (i.e. duty assignments), the facility implements its operational staffing plan—which identifies the posts that are to be left vacant during all or part of that shift. Operational staffing levels represent the minimum staffing required for safe facility operation *during the short term*. Operational staffing levels are not adequate for safe facility operation on a sustained basis.

The table below identifies the extent to which KDOC facilities operated at, above, or below the operational staffing level during FY 2002.

PERCENTAGE OF ALL SHIFTS WHICH OPERATED ABOVE, AT AND BELOW OPERATIONAL STAFFING LEVELS BY FACILITY — FY 2002			
Facility	% Above Operational Staffing	% At Operational Staffing	% Below Operational Staffing
El Dorado	31.0	66.0	3.0
Ellsworth*	37.7	61.4	0.9
Hutchinson	55.1	36.9	8.1
Lansing			
Central & East	35.1	52.8	12.1
South	36.8	51.7	11.5
Larned	66.0	33.9	0.1
Norton			
Central	40.5	41.4	18.1
East	64.9	33.7	1.4
Topeka	44.4	55.6	0
Winfield			
Central	87.3	12.7	0
Wichita Work Release	27.5	72.5	0

*Ellsworth data is for the period July- November 2001.

Salary Comparisons—Fall 2002

The ability to recruit and retain qualified staff continues to be a concern for the department. Because salary levels are critical in recruitment and retention of staff, the department periodically surveys other corrections and law enforcement agencies to compare our salaries with those offered by agencies performing similar functions. The most recent survey was conducted in the fall of 2002. We surveyed corrections departments in five nearby states (Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, and Iowa), as well as several corrections and law enforcement agencies in Kansas, particularly those located near the larger KDOC facilities. Salary information was collected for starting, mid-point, and maximum salaries for several position classes (or their equivalent in other agencies), including: Corrections Officers I's and II's, Corrections Specialists I's, II's and III's, Corrections Counselors I's and II's, and Unit Team Managers. Survey results for three of those position classes—two uniformed and one non-uniformed—are presented here.

Despite salary increases approved for uniformed staff during the 1999 and 2001 legislative sessions, KDOC uniformed staff salaries still rank low when compared to many of the other jurisdictions surveyed. Uniformed positions represent nearly two-thirds of the department's authorized staffing.

Corrections Officer I's and Equivalent Positions

State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Colorado	\$ 33,288	\$ 39,984	\$ 46,680
Iowa	30,451	36,806	43,160
Nebraska	24,211	28,423	32,635
Kansas	22,610	27,456	30,992
Oklahoma	21,804	24,196	30,244
Missouri	21,720	25,962	30,204
<i>Average</i>	\$ 25,681	\$ 30,471	\$ 35,653
<i>Median</i>	\$ 23,411	\$ 27,940	\$ 31,814
<i>KDOC Rank (of 6)</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>4th</i>

When compared to other state corrections departments in this region, KDOC ranks fourth out of six states in the starting salary, mid-point salary, and maximum salary paid to Corrections Officer I's.

Other Agencies in KS	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
City of Olathe	\$ 33,750	\$ 39,483	\$ 46,188
Corr.Corp. of America	32,697	N/A	N/A
US Penitentiary	30,645	N/A	N/A
SG Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	30,529	37,029	43,528
Johnson Co. (CO)	30,451	38,064	45,437
Sedgwick Co. (CO)	28,068	34,044	40,020
Wyandotte Co. (CO)	24,720	33,444	42,648
Reno Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Ofr)	24,398	29,421	34,445
Riley Co. Jail (CO)	24,079	27,274	30,552
Shawnee Co. Jail	24,045	32,178	40,310
City of Atchison (Pol Ofr)	23,817	28,020	32,223
KDOC	22,610	27,456	30,992
Reno Co. (CO)	22,526	27,175	31,824
Atchison Co. (CO)	21,694	N/A	N/A
<i>Average</i>	\$ 26,716	\$ 32,144	\$ 38,015
<i>Median</i>	\$ 24,559	\$ 32,178	\$ 40,020
<i>KDOC Rank</i>	<i>12th of 14</i>	<i>9th of 11</i>	<i>10th of 11</i>

KDOC also ranks low when compared to other corrections and law enforcement agencies located near some of our larger facilities. These are some of the agencies with whom we compete directly in the recruitment and retention of uniformed line staff.

KDOC ranked near the bottom in each of the three salary comparisons made for COI and equivalent positions.

Salary Comparisons—Fall 2002 (cont)

Corrections Specialists I's (Sergeants) and Equivalent Positions

State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Colorado	\$ 40,440	\$ 48,600	\$ 56,760
Nebraska	28,933	33,135	37,336
Kansas	28,829	33,249	37,669
Oklahoma	25,249	29,474	33,268
Missouri	23,268	28,272	33,276
Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Average</i>	\$ 29,344	\$ 34,546	\$ 39,662
<i>Median</i>	\$ 28,829	\$ 33,135	\$ 37,336
<i>KDOC Rank (of 5)</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>2nd</i>	<i>2nd</i>

CSI's have a rank of sergeant, and are first line supervisors within correctional facilities. Of the five DOC's in the comparison group, KDOC ranked third in starting salary and second in both the mid-point and maximum salaries.

Other Agencies in KS	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
City of Olathe (Sgt)	\$62,846	\$65,360	\$67,974
Wyandotte Co. (Pol Sgt)	55,004	56,379	57,512
Johnson Co. (CO)	48,505	46,971	45,437
Riley Co Sheriff (Pol Sgt)	41,590	46,115	50,640
Sedg. Co. Sheriff (Sgt)	40,297	48,877	57,457
Sedgwick Co. (CO)	37,485	45,465	53,444
US Penitentiary	36,359	40,905	46,587
City of Atchison (Sgt)	33,513	39,427	45,341
Shawnee Co. Jail	31,366	39,000	46,634
KDOC	28,829	33,249	37,669
Reno Co. Jail (Sgt)	28,579	34,466	40,352
Reno Co. Sheriff (Ptrl Sgt)	28,579	34,466	40,352
Atchison Co. (Deputy)	26,395	N/A	N/A
Riley Co. Jail	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$38,411</i>	<i>\$44,223</i>	<i>\$49,117</i>
<i>Median</i>	<i>\$36,359</i>	<i>\$43,185</i>	<i>\$46,611</i>
<i>KDOC Rank</i>	<i>10th of 13</i>	<i>12th of 12</i>	<i>12th of 12</i>

As with the COI rankings, KDOC salaries for CSI's ranked low when compared to equivalent positions in other corrections and law enforcement agencies with which we are in direct competition with respect to recruitment of staff.

The department ranked 10th of 13 in minimum salary for CSI's, and last in both the mid-point and maximum salaries.

Corrections Counselors I's

State DOCs	Minimum	Mid-Point	Maximum
Colorado	\$40,440	\$48,600	\$56,760
Iowa	30,188	38,303	46,488
Kansas	28,829	33,249	37,669
Missouri	27,444	33,660	39,876
Nebraska	27,290	32,313	37,336
Oklahoma	26,221	29,474	36,843
<i>Average</i>	<i>\$30,069</i>	<i>\$35,933</i>	<i>\$42,495</i>
<i>Median</i>	<i>\$28,137</i>	<i>\$33,455</i>	<i>\$38,773</i>
<i>KDOC Rank (of 6)</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>4th</i>	<i>4th</i>

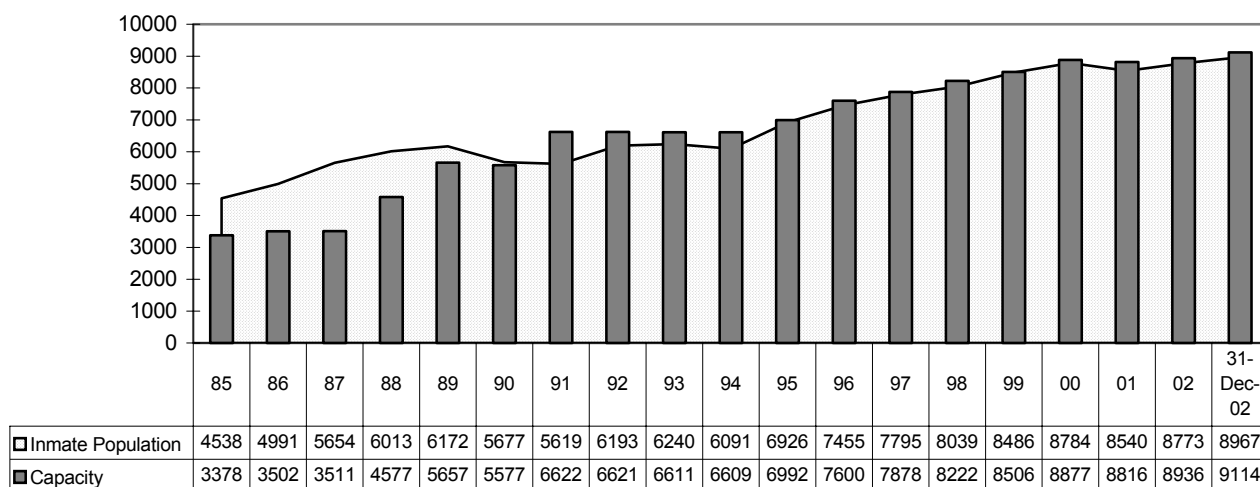
When compared to other state corrections departments in nearby states, KDOC ranked third of six in starting salaries for corrections counselors, and fourth in both mid-point and maximum salaries.

KDOC
2003

Profile Issue: Population & Capacity

Profile: Population & Capacity

Capacity vs. Inmate Population FY 1985— FY 2003 (through December 31, 2002)



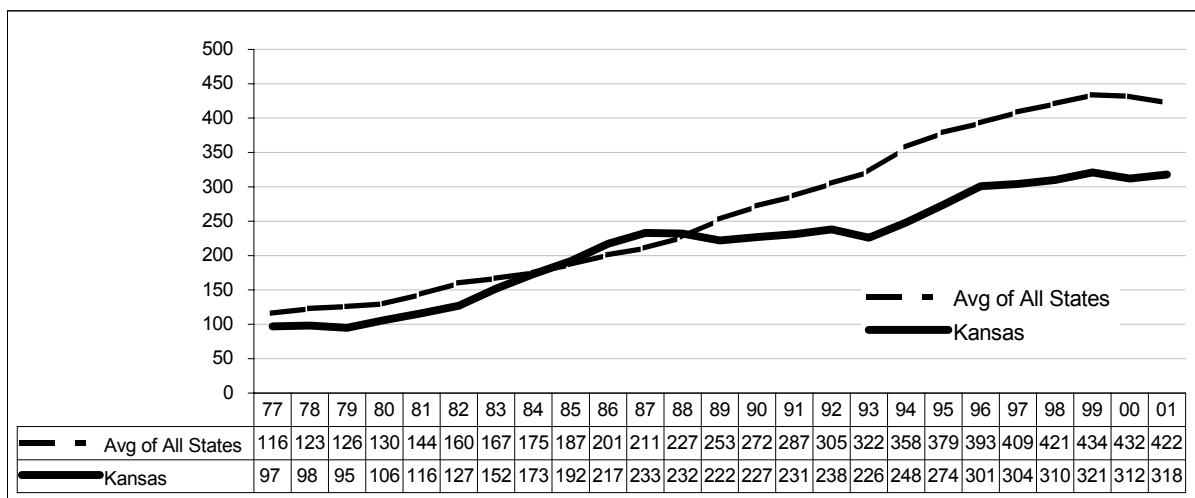
Capacity numbers are not exactly comparable over the entire period. In the mid-1980s, the department used two capacity measurements—optimum management capacity and maximum capacity. The capacities given for 1985-1987 reflect the "optimum management capacities" for those years. Also, the capacities given for 1985-1992 are for varying dates. Capacities for 1993-2001 are as of June 30th each year. The inmate population given for each year is the June 30 population, except for the December 31, 2002 population.

During much of the past 18 years, KDOC managers and state policymakers have had to address the issue of providing adequate correctional capacity for steady and prolonged growth in the inmate population. In the late 1980s, capacity did not keep pace with the population—which, along with related issues, resulted in a federal court order in 1989. The order was terminated in 1996 following numerous changes to the correctional system. During the last half of the 1990s, increases in the inmate population were matched by capacity increases, but capacity utilization rates remained consistently high.

- Since FY 1985, the inmate population has increased by 98% and capacity has increased by 170%.
- Of the 18 complete fiscal years represented in the chart above, the June 30 inmate population represented 97% or more of capacity on 14 occasions.
- Since 1995, the average June 30 capacity utilization percentage has been 98.5%.

Incarceration Rates: Kansas vs. Other States (number incarcerated per 100,000 population)

Kansas Rate vs. Average for All States: 1977-2001 (Dec 31st each year)



State Incarceration Rates: December 31, 2001					
Rank		Rank		Rank	
1	Louisiana	800	18	Maryland	422
2	Mississippi	715	19	Tennessee	411
3	Texas	711	20	Ohio	398
4	Oklahoma	658	21	Colorado	391
5	Alabama	584	22	Connecticut	387
6	Georgia	542	23	Wisconsin	383
7	South Carolina	529	24	Kentucky	371
8	Missouri	509	25	South Dakota	370
9	Delaware	504	26	Montana	368
10	Arizona	492	27	New York	355
11	Michigan	488	28	Illinois	355
12	Nevada	474	29	Indiana	341
13	California	453	30	Wyoming	340
14	Idaho	451	31	North Carolina	335
15	Arkansas	447	32	New Jersey	331
16	Florida	437	33	Oregon	327
17	Virginia	431	34	Kansas	318
			35	Pennsylvania	310
			36	Alaska	300
			37	Hawaii	298
			38	New Mexico	295
			39	Iowa	272
			40	Washington	249
			41	Massachusetts	243
			42	West Virginia	231
			43	Utah	230
			44	Nebraska	225
			45	Vermont	213
			46	New Hampshire	188
			47	Rhode Island	181
			48	North Dakota	161
			49	Minnesota	132
			50	Maine	127
Average for all states: 422					

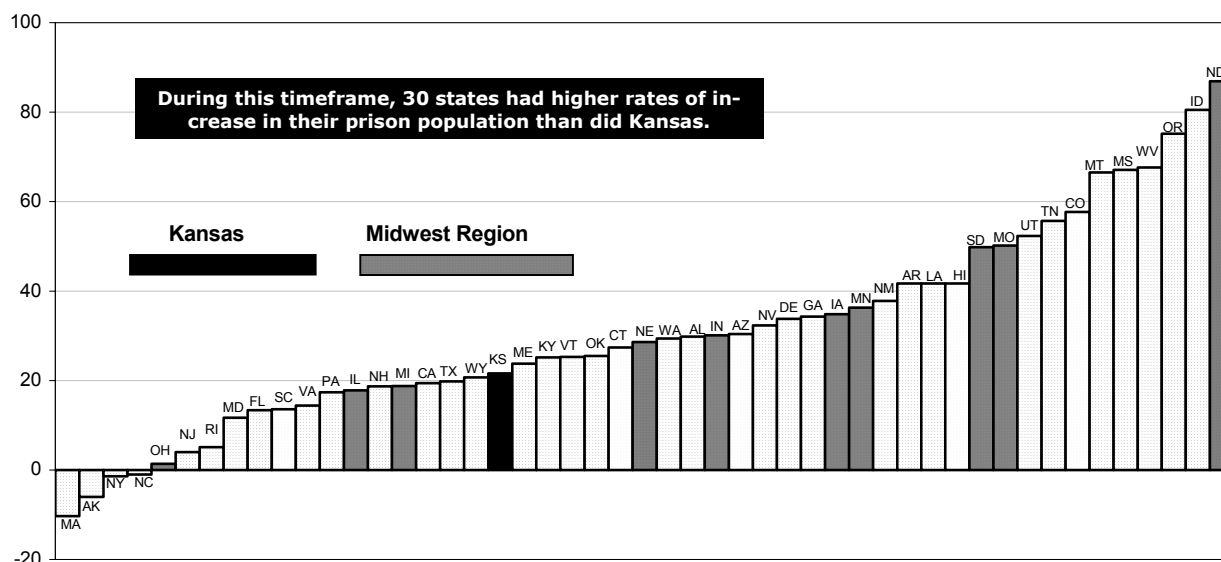
Notes: The following jurisdictions have integrated prison and jail systems: Delaware; Connecticut; Alaska; Hawaii; Vermont; and, Rhode Island. Rates exclude federal prisoners.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

Percentage Changes in State Inmate Populations: 1995-2001

Kansas' Rank Relative to All Other States and to Midwest Region States

Cumulative Percentage Change, 1995-2001



Percentage Changes in State Inmate Populations

Cumulative and Average Annual Percentage Changes, by State, 1995-2001

Rank		Total % Change	Avg Annual	Rank		Total % Change	Avg Annual	Rank		Total % Change	Avg Annual
1	North Dakota	86.9	11.0	18	Georgia	34.3	5.0	35	Michigan	18.8	2.9
2	Idaho	80.5	10.3	19	Delaware	33.8	5.0	36	New Hampshire	18.7	2.9
3	Oregon	75.2	9.8	20	Nevada	32.3	4.8	37	Illinois	17.8	2.8
4	West Virginia	67.6	9.0	21	Arizona	30.4	4.5	38	Pennsylvania	17.4	2.7
5	Mississippi	67.1	8.9	22	Indiana	30.1	4.5	39	Virginia	14.4	2.3
6	Montana	66.5	8.9	23	Alabama	29.8	4.4	40	South Carolina	13.6	2.2
7	Colorado	57.7	7.9	24	Washington	29.4	4.4	41	Florida	13.4	2.1
8	Tennessee	55.7	7.7	25	Nebraska	28.6	4.3	42	Maryland	11.7	1.9
9	Utah	52.3	7.3	26	Connecticut	27.4	4.1	43	Rhode Island	5.1	0.8
10	Missouri	50.2	7.0	27	Oklahoma	25.5	3.9	44	New Jersey	4.0	0.7
11	South Dakota	49.8	7.0	28	Vermont	25.3	3.8	45	Ohio	1.4	0.2
12	Hawaii	41.7	6.0	29	Kentucky	25.2	3.8	46	North Carolina	-1.0	-0.2
13	Louisiana	41.7	6.0	30	Maine	23.8	3.6	47	New York	-1.4	-0.2
14	Arkansas	41.7	6.0	31	Kansas	21.6	3.3	48	Alaska	-6.0	-1.0
15	New Mexico	37.8	5.5	32	Wyoming	20.7	3.2	49	Massachusetts	-10.3	-1.8
16	Minnesota	36.3	5.3	33	Texas	19.8	3.1				
17	Iowa	34.8	5.1	34	California	19.4	3.0		All States	20.6	3.2

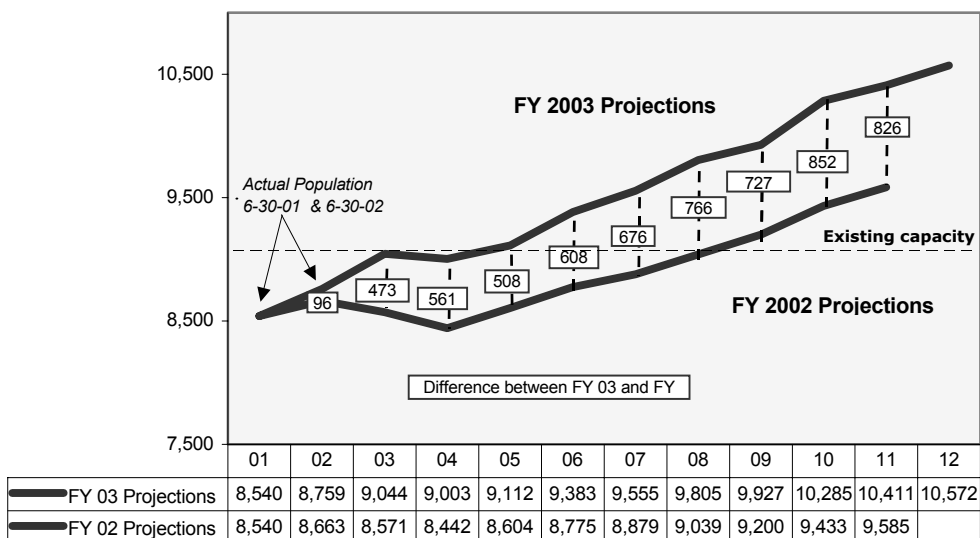
Source: Prisoners in 2001, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

Note: Wisconsin data was not reported because of a change in state reporting procedures.

Kansas Sentencing Commission FY 2003 Inmate Population Projections Population as of June 30 each year

ID Group	fiscal year (population as of June 30 each year)											Total Change	% Change
	Actual 02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12		
Off Grid	656	676	707	734	763	795	825	854	885	916	945	289	44.1%
Non-Drug													
Level 1	656	692	741	793	837	876	910	951	983	1019	1056	400	61.0%
Level 2	509	511	520	532	548	562	576	596	594	608	612	103	20.2%
Level 3	1246	1323	1380	1431	1487	1514	1529	1592	1638	1651	1689	443	35.6%
Level 4	276	278	295	305	323	319	339	331	345	356	358	82	29.7%
Level 5	921	946	907	900	896	912	925	937	982	994	998	77	8.4%
Level 6	160	165	170	177	183	182	189	171	189	186	198	38	23.8%
Level 7	758	758	778	808	829	835	841	828	843	864	852	94	12.4%
Level 8	212	213	207	205	195	190	193	210	222	214	211	-1	-0.5%
Level 9	274	274	303	290	302	288	320	317	328	328	331	57	20.8%
Level 10	51	65	70	52	56	44	65	57	56	59	54	3	5.9%
Drug													
Level D1	371	423	515	582	635	712	751	760	792	820	830	459	123.7%
Level D2	340	337	345	367	374	405	442	445	460	439	435	95	27.9%
Level D3	427	433	445	450	464	475	485	458	481	478	488	61	14.3%
Level D4	480	549	543	539	591	618	589	600	611	622	637	157	32.7%
Parole CVs	1422	1401	1077	947	900	828	826	820	876	857	878	-544	-38.3%
Total	8,759	9,044	9,003	9,112	9,383	9,555	9,805	9,927	10,285	10,411	10,572	1,813	20.7%

As illustrated in the graph below, the FY 2003 population projections prepared by the Kansas Sentencing Commission represent a significant increase from the FY 2002 projections. Annual variance between the two projection series ranges from 473 for the June 30, 2003 population to 852 for the June 30, 2010 population.



Population & Capacity

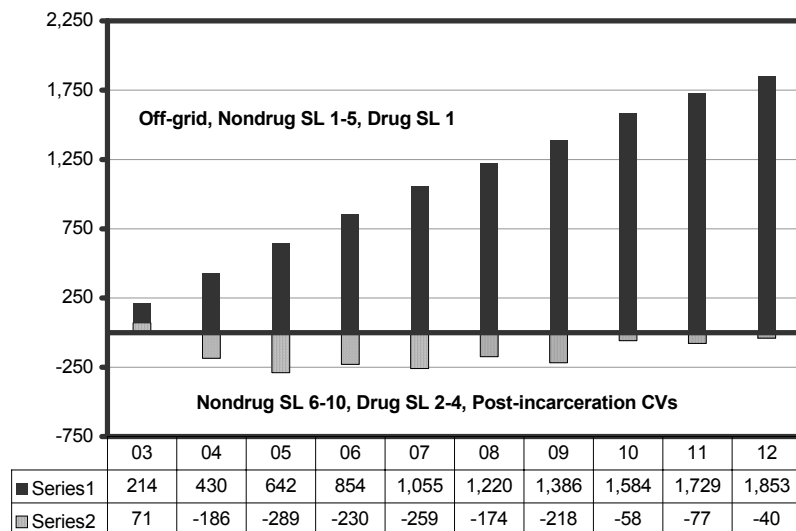
FY 2003 PROJECTIONS COMPARED TO EXISTING POPULATION Amount of Increase/Decrease from June 30, 2002 Population, by ID Group

ID Group	fiscal year									
	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Off Grid	20	51	78	107	139	169	198	229	260	289
Non-Drug										
Level 1	36	85	137	181	220	254	295	327	363	400
Level 2	2	11	23	39	53	67	87	85	99	103
Level 3	77	134	185	241	268	283	346	392	405	443
Level 4	2	19	29	47	43	63	55	69	80	82
Level 5	25	-14	-21	-25	-9	4	16	61	73	77
Level 6	5	10	17	23	22	29	11	29	26	38
Level 7	0	20	50	71	77	83	70	85	106	94
Level 8	1	-5	-7	-17	-22	-19	-2	10	2	-1
Level 9	0	29	16	28	14	46	43	54	54	57
Level 10	14	19	1	5	-7	14	6	5	8	3
Drug										
Level D1	52	144	211	264	341	380	389	421	449	459
Level D2	-3	5	27	34	65	102	105	120	99	95
Level D3	6	18	23	37	48	58	31	54	51	61
Level D4	69	63	59	111	138	109	120	131	142	157
Parole CVs	-21	-345	-475	-522	-594	-596	-602	-546	-565	-544
Total	285	244	353	624	796	1046	1168	1526	1652	1813

Increase is equal to or greater than 100

Decrease is equal to or greater than 100

Aggregate Change from June 30, 2002: Higher Severity Level Inmates vs. Other ID Groups



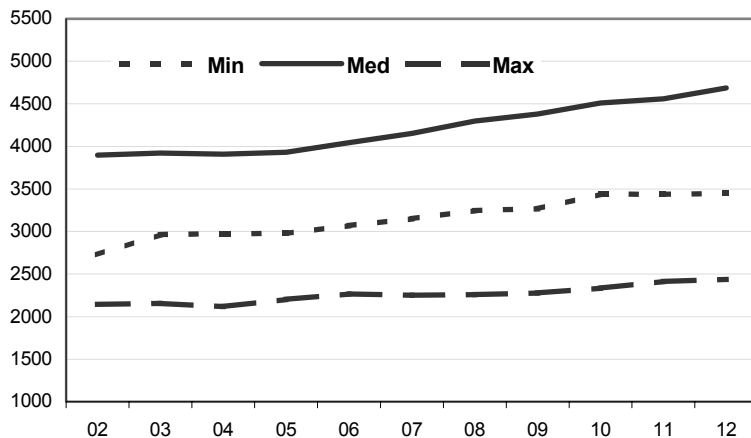
As compared to the June 30, 2002 population—

- Inmates convicted of crimes in the higher severity levels are projected to increase significantly throughout the projection period, while
- The combined total in the other ID groups is expected to decline somewhat during most years in the projection period.

Projections by Custody

Sentencing Commission Projections by Custody

	Min	Med	Max	Spec Mng	Unc	Max+Spec Mng+Unc	Total
2002 actual	2,729	3,899	1,502	495	148	2,145	8,773
2003	2,966	3,921	1,405	604	148	2,157	9,044
2004	2,975	3,910	1,355	629	134	2,118	9,003
2005	2,977	3,932	1,418	640	145	2,203	9,112
2006	3,071	4,044	1,446	677	145	2,268	9,383
2007	3,150	4,153	1,449	664	139	2,252	9,555
2008	3,247	4,298	1,466	655	139	2,260	9,805
2009	3,267	4,380	1,509	632	139	2,280	9,927
2010	3,439	4,510	1,500	676	160	2,336	10,285
2011	3,437	4,560	1,572	693	149	2,414	10,411
2012	3,447	4,687	1,578	704	156	2,438	10,572
<i>and as percentage of total population...</i>							
2002 actual							
2003	32.8%	43.4%	15.5%	6.7%	1.6%	23.9%	100%
2004	33.0%	43.4%	15.1%	7.0%	1.5%	23.5%	100%
2005	32.7%	43.2%	15.6%	7.0%	1.6%	24.2%	100%
2006	32.7%	43.1%	15.4%	7.2%	1.5%	24.2%	100%
2007	33.0%	43.5%	15.2%	6.9%	1.5%	23.6%	100%
2008	33.1%	43.8%	15.0%	6.7%	1.4%	23.0%	100%
2009	32.9%	44.1%	15.2%	6.4%	1.4%	23.0%	100%
2010	33.4%	43.9%	14.6%	6.6%	1.6%	22.7%	100%
2011	33.0%	43.8%	15.1%	6.7%	1.4%	23.2%	100%
2012	32.6%	44.3%	14.9%	6.7%	1.5%	23.1%	100%



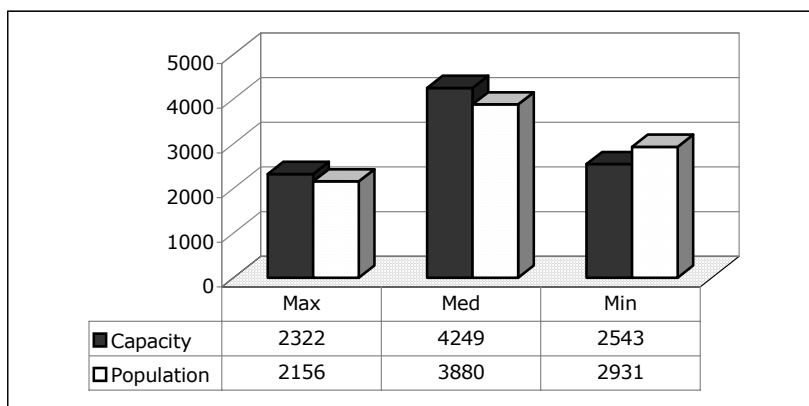
Systemwide, growth is projected to occur in all custody levels, but is most pronounced in the higher custody levels.

Compared to actual June 30, 2002, the population at the end of the 10-year projection period is expected to increase by:

- 718 minimum custody inmates.
- 788 medium custody inmates.
- 293 maximum custody inmates (including special management & unclassified.)

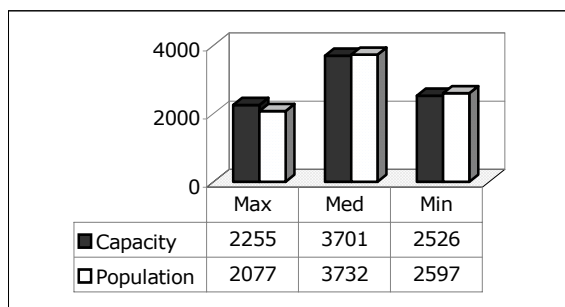
Population & Capacity

Capacity & Population Breakdowns, by Gender & Custody December 31, 2002



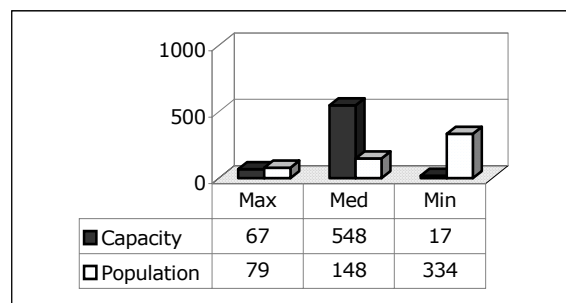
CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — SYSTEMWIDE TOTAL

Capacity = 9,114 Population = 8,967



CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — MALES

Capacity = 8,482 Population = 8,406



CAPACITY VS. POPULATION — FEMALES

Capacity = 632 Population = 561

While systemwide totals provide general information regarding trends and correctional system status, analysis of capacity requirements cannot be based on systemwide totals, but must take into account both inmate gender and custody requirements. Inmates can be placed in higher security locations than their custody classification level would indicate (minimum custody inmates in medium security housing, for example) but the reverse cannot happen. Inmates with higher custody classifications cannot be placed in locations with a lower security designation. Moreover, capacity in an all male or all female facility is not available for housing inmates of the opposite gender. Finally, there are facility-specific considerations which come into play. As an example, the security designation of much of the female capacity at TCF's Central Unit is medium security. While this capacity is suitable for housing medium custody females, it would not be appropriate for housing medium custody males.

Adjusted Baseline Capacity Compared to Projected Population: Male Inmates, by Custody

	Max	Med	Min	Total
Current Capacity	2,255	3,701	2,526	8,482
Utilization Adjustments	(129)	(73)	112	(90)
Adjusted Baseline Capacity	2,126	3,628	2,638	8,392
Projected Male Population				
June 30, 2003	2,088	3,778	2,648	8,514
June 30, 2004	2,049	3,758	2,667	8,474
June 30, 2005	2,133	3,777	2,667	8,577
June 30, 2006	2,197	3,884	2,751	8,832
June 30, 2007	2,179	3,989	2,823	8,991
June 30, 2008	2,179	4,123	2,921	9,223
June 30, 2009	2,197	4,203	2,939	9,339
June 30, 2010	2,250	4,327	3,097	9,674
June 30, 2011	2,327	4,376	3,093	9,796
June 30, 2012	2,350	4,502	3,099	9,951

Population projections

The population numbers are based on the Kansas Sentencing Commission's FY 2003 projections. In addition to its basic projections by inmate ID group, the commission also prepared a separate breakdown by custody and a separate breakdown by gender. The numbers above correspond with the commission's total projections for male inmates; the custody distribution by gender was calculated by first estimating the custody breakdown for women, and then subtracting those from the totals to derive an estimate for males.

Adjusted Baseline Capacity

The capacity numbers are based on the department's existing capacity for male inmates of 8,482 beds. The raw capacity numbers have been adjusted, however, to reflect certain utilization and operational factors to provide a more accurate estimate of bed availability at each custody level. These *utilization adjustments* reflect the following:

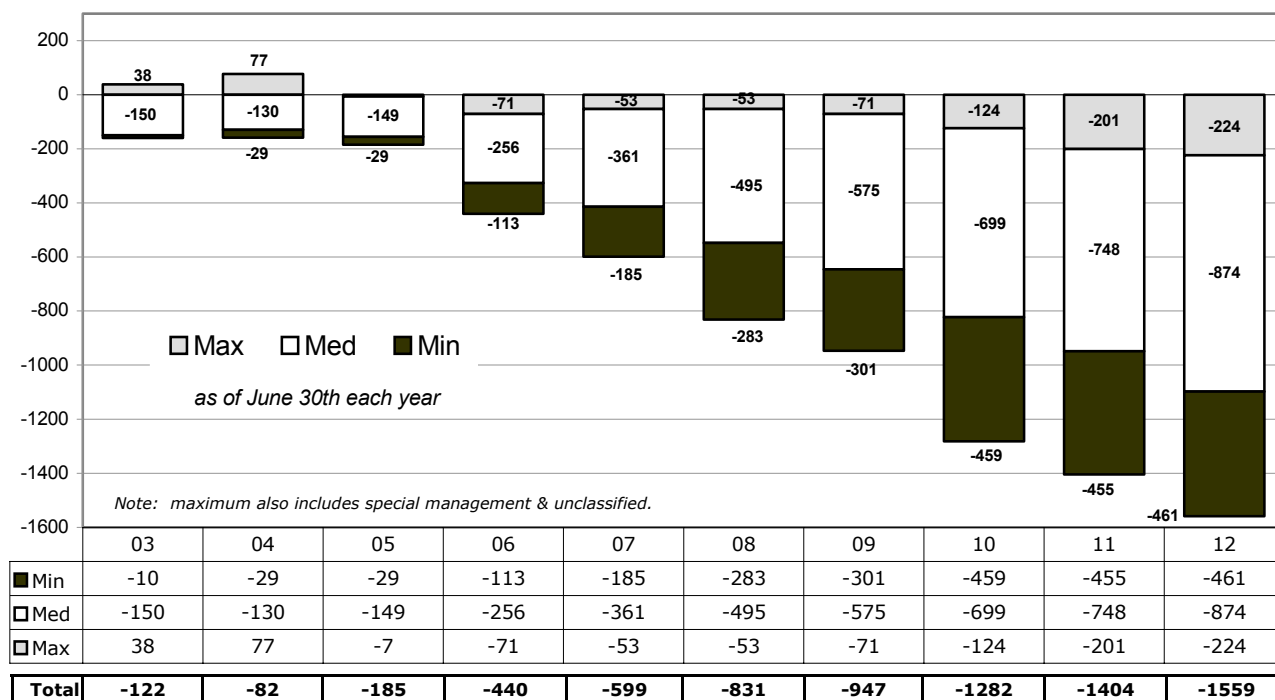
- (1) non-KDOC beds counted in the systemwide capacity are special purpose beds (such as those at Larned State Hospital) and their utilization depends on the number of inmates suitable for placement; and,
- (2) on any given day, some lower custody inmates occupy higher custody beds. Examples of situations where the latter occurs include: inmates who have received their initial custody classification but who are still undergoing evaluation as part of the intake process; inmates who have just received a lower custody classification and are waiting transfer to a lower custody bed; and, inmates whose medical condition requires close proximity to a level of medical care that is only available within a higher security unit.

The net effect of the utilization adjustments is as follows:

- -90 total beds.
- -129 maximum custody beds.
- -73 medium custody beds.
- +112 minimum custody beds.

Population & Capacity

Difference Between Adjusted Baseline Capacity and Projected Male Inmate Population, by Custody Level



This chart summarizes the difference between available capacity for male inmates and the projected male inmate population, by custody, for the end of each fiscal year through FY 2012.

With the exception of maximum custody beds in FY 03 and FY 04, capacity deficits are projected at all custody levels during all fiscal years of the projection period. The total deficit ranges from a low of -82 in FY 04 to a high of -1559 at the end of FY 12.

Capacity Compared to Projected Population: Female Inmates, by Custody

	Max	Med	Min	Total
Current Capacity	67	548	17	632
Projected Female Population				
June 30, 2003	69	143	318	530
June 30, 2004	69	152	308	529
June 30, 2005	70	155	310	535
June 30, 2006	71	160	320	551
June 30, 2007	73	164	327	564
June 30, 2008	81	175	326	582
June 30, 2009	83	177	328	588
June 30, 2010	86	183	342	611
June 30, 2011	87	184	344	615
June 30, 2012	88	185	348	621

Note:

88 beds at Topeka Correctional Facility's J Cellhouse are available but have not yet been added to capacity. This living unit was renovated following the transfer of the male Reception and Diagnostic Unit to El Dorado Correctional Facility, and was partially occupied following the termination of KDOC's operations at the TCF-West Unit, located on the grounds of the former Topeka State Hospital. The additional beds in J Cellhouse will become operational as warranted by population levels and when funding is approved for the additional positions needed to staff the remainder of the living unit.

The security designation of capacity for females is heavily weighted towards medium custody because medium and minimum custody inmates are housed together at Topeka Correctional Facility's Central Unit. All of the beds in these living units are classified as medium. (The I Cellhouse compound, which houses maximum custody females, is also part of TCF-Central, but it has its own perimeter and is physically separated from the rest of the facility.) Once the renovated J Cellhouse is fully operational with 176 medium beds, the department may review the classification of bedspace at the existing TCF-Central living units.

Although slow growth is projected for the female inmate population, an overall bed surplus is expected throughout the projection period. Because of the existing bed surplus for females, the department has entered into a contract with the federal Bureau of Prisons whereby state capacity will be used for placement of up to 25 female inmates from the federal system. The agreement became effective January 1, 2002. Under the terms of the agreement, the state is reimbursed \$87.02 per day for each inmate.

KDOC
2003

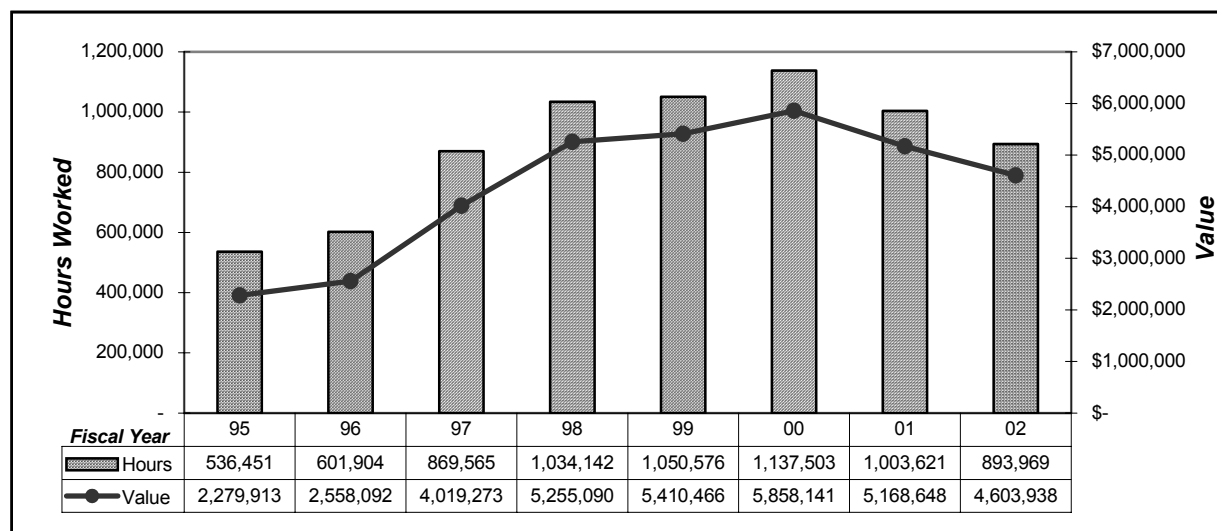
Offender Responsibility

Introduction

Over the past several years, the Department of Corrections has increased the emphasis placed on offender accountability and responsibility. A number of policies and operational practices have been implemented or revised with this goal in mind. In this section, information is provided on the results of several of these initiatives. These include:

- community service work
- offender fees and payments
 - ...by all inmates*
 - ...by work release inmates*
 - ...by inmates employed in private correctional industries*
- the privileges and incentives system

Total Hours and Estimated Value of Community Service Work FY 1995—FY 2002



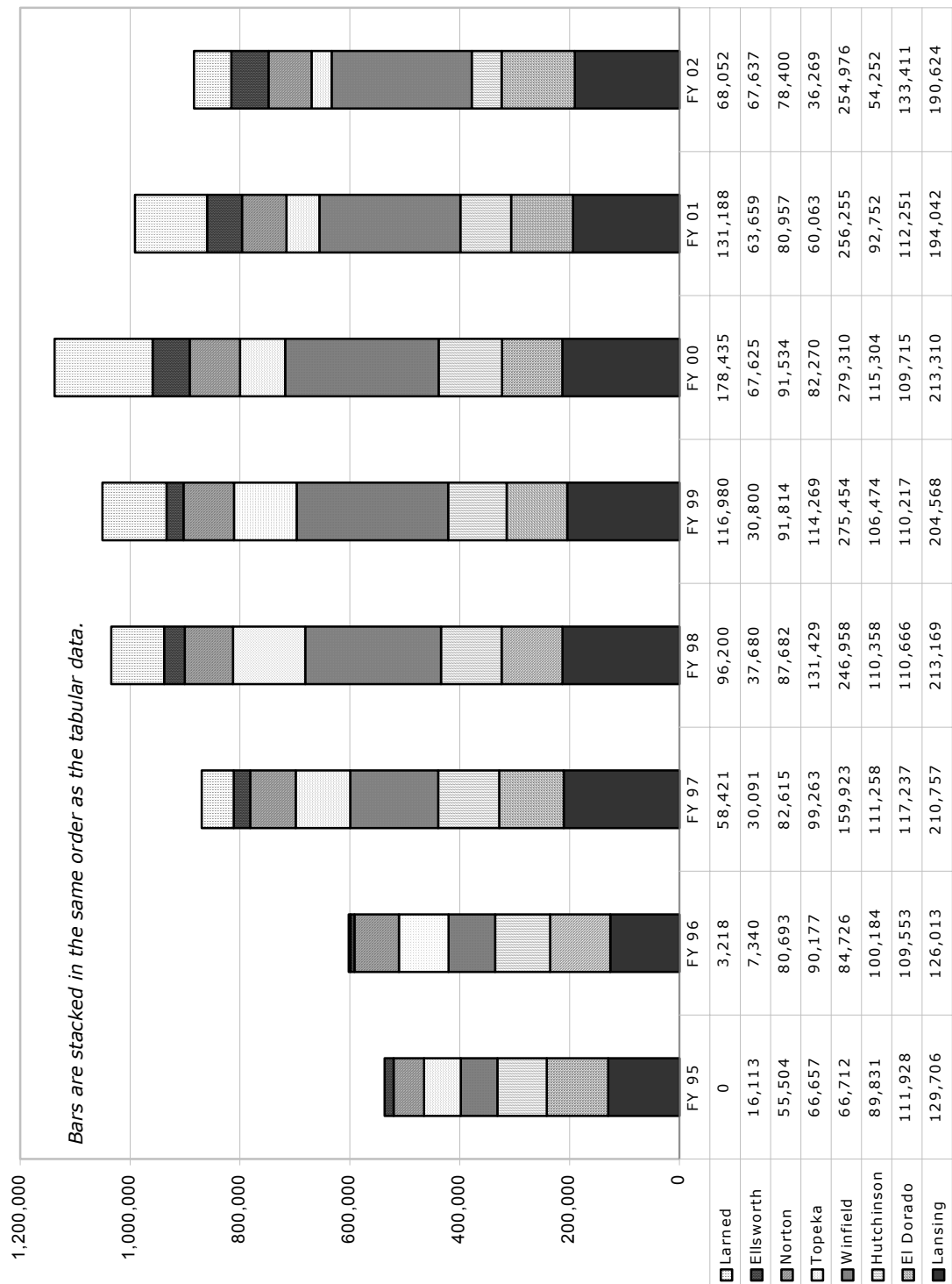
COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK

KDOC inmates are expected to participate in work and/or program assignments. One of the primary work venues for minimum custody inmates is community service work. Each year, numerous KDOC work details perform a wide variety of tasks for public and non-profit agencies that these agencies would not be able to accomplish otherwise.

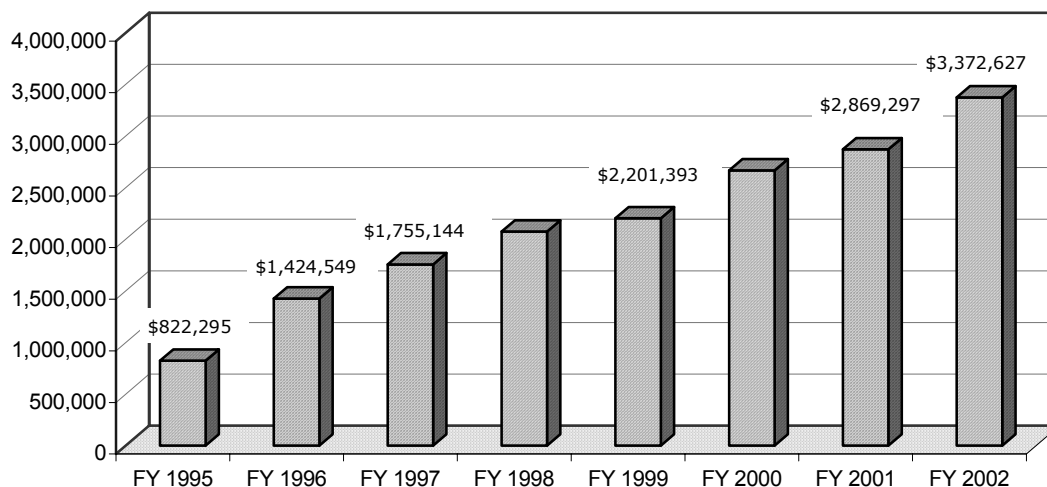
- The 893,969 hours worked in FY 2002 is approximately 11% less than the number of hours completed in FY 2001. The decline occurred because the number of minimum custody inmates available for community service work details remained lower during much of FY 2002 than in previous years. This was primarily the result of legislation (SB 323) passed during the 2000 session.
- If estimated at the minimum wage rate of \$5.15/hour, the total value of community service work performed by KDOC offenders was approximately \$4.6 million in FY 2002.
- Most of the community service work performed by KDOC offenders is done by minimum custody inmates. However, offenders on post-incarceration supervision also are assigned to community service projects. In FY 2002, these offenders worked a total of 10,348 hours. Of this amount, 4,351 hours of community service work were performed by offenders assigned to the Topeka Day Reporting Center.

Offender Responsibility

Community Service Hours Worked, by Facility FY 1995—FY 2002



Offender Payments for Fees and Other Obligations FY 1995–FY 2002



In 1995 the department greatly expanded its use of fees as part of a larger initiative to increase offender accountability and responsibility. Between FY 1995 and FY 2002, total offender payments for KDOC fees and court-related payments more than quadrupled, increasing from \$822,295 to \$3,372,627. Cumulative payments by offenders over the eight-year period totaled \$17.2 million. KDOC fees and assessments now include the following:

Reimbursement for room, board and transportation. Work release inmates and inmates employed by private correctional industries pay 25% of their gross wages in partial reimbursement for room and board. The reimbursement rate changed during FY 2001; previously, the rate was \$52.40 per week. Where applicable, these inmates also reimburse the state at \$.33/mile for costs incurred in transporting them to their work site.

Administrative fee. Inmates pay \$1 per month for administration of their inmate trust account. Proceeds are transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

Supervision fee. Offenders on post-incarceration supervision pay a supervision fee of \$25 per month. *(The fee policy was revised, effective January 1, 2002. Prior to this date, offenders paid either \$25 or \$15 per month, depending on incentive level.)* 25% of fee proceeds are transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund; the balance is used to improve supervision services.

Sick call fee. Inmates are charged a fee of \$2 for each sick call visit initiated by the inmate (although no inmate is denied medical treatment because of an inability to pay).

Drug test fee. Inmates are charged \$5.35 for the cost of conducting a drug test if the drug test result is positive. They are also charged \$15 for a follow-up confirmation test if one is requested. Offenders on post-incarceration supervision are charged a fee of \$10 for a positive drug test and \$30 for a follow-up confirmation test.

In addition to KDOC fees and charges, offenders pay court-ordered restitution, dependent support, court filing fees, attorney fees and other court-ordered payments. Private correctional industry inmates make payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund if they do not owe court-ordered restitution. Work release and private correctional industry inmates also pay federal and state taxes.

Offender Responsibility

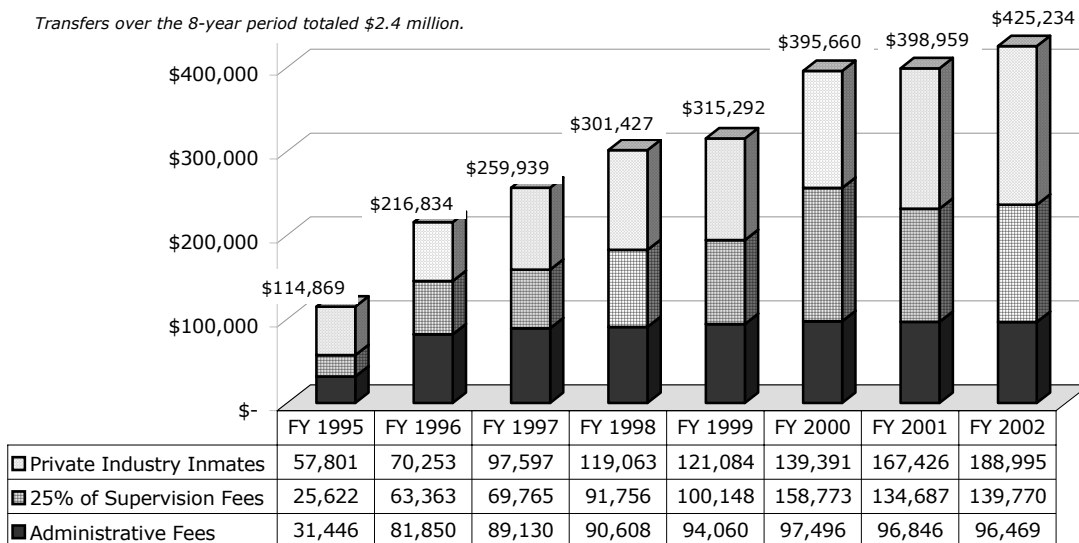
Offender Payments

Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995—FY 2002

Type of Payment	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	Total
Room and Board	\$ 451,681	\$ 749,561	\$ 907,604	\$ 1,079,142	\$ 1,147,969	\$ 1,330,076	\$ 1,592,046	\$ 2,166,425	\$ 9,424,504
Supervision Fees	102,488	253,450	279,058	367,024	400,590	635,093	538,769	563,944	3,140,416
Court-Ordered Restitution	108,096	121,407	209,459	249,042	239,599	257,811	295,331	189,601	1,670,346
Crime Victims (see note)	57,801	71,622	101,044	119,063	121,084	139,391	167,426	188,995	966,426
Administrative Fees	31,446	81,850	89,130	90,608	94,060	97,496	96,846	96,469	677,905
Transportation	11,229	17,709	41,176	49,381	66,334	73,967	73,264	73,968	407,028
Medical Payments	33,043	32,801	35,171	41,196	46,654	44,645	12,243	14,203	259,956
Sick Call Fees	13,990	31,397	30,189	31,730	32,384	34,644	37,384	34,274	245,992
Dependent Support	11,221	46,032	32,611	17,953	11,249	16,068	17,019	6,234	158,387
UA Fees	1,300	9,112	11,484	8,601	22,140	19,223	23,067	19,785	114,711
Attorney Fees Paid	-	8,201	10,109	5,708	10,875	8,617	3,166	3,436	50,111
Filing Fees		1,408	8,109	12,413	8,456	8,782	12,736	15,293	67,197
	\$ 822,295	\$ 1,424,549	\$ 1,755,144	\$ 2,071,860	\$ 2,201,393	\$ 2,665,813	\$ 2,869,297	\$ 3,372,627	\$ 17,182,978

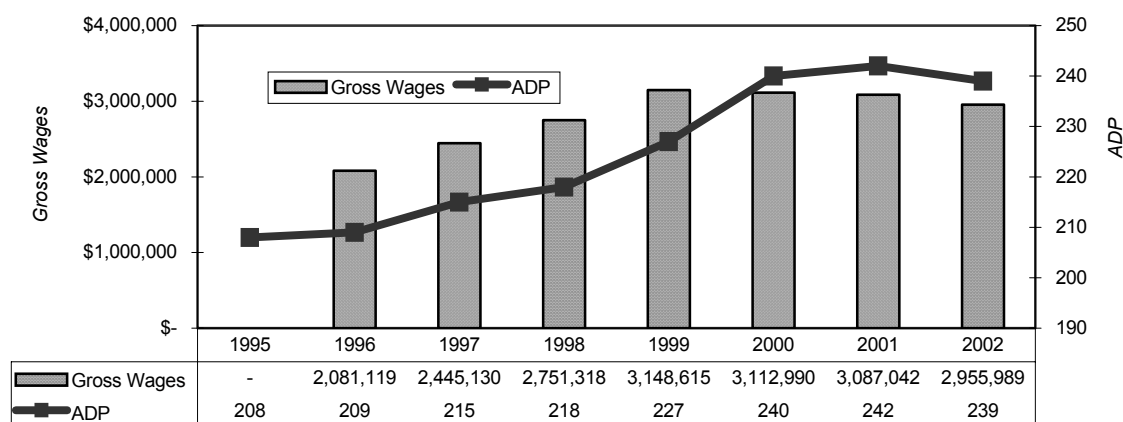
Note: To avoid double-counting, the amount shown for Crime Victims includes only those payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund which did not originate from Administrative Fees and Supervision Fees. Therefore, the table understates the total amount transferred from all KDOC offender-generated revenues to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. During the eight-year period, the total was \$2.4 million.

Transfers to Crime Victims Compensation Fund By source of revenue FY 1995—FY 2002



Since January 1, 1995, the Department of Corrections has transferred funds from various inmate revenue sources to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. These transfers originate from: (1) entire proceeds from a \$1 monthly fee paid by inmates for administration of their inmate trust accounts; (2) 25% of the proceeds of the monthly supervision fee paid by offenders on post-incarceration supervision; and (3) amounts deducted for this purpose from wages of inmates employed by private correctional industries.

Work Release Inmates: ADP and Gross Wages Earned FY 1995—FY 2002



During FY 2002, the department had work release programs in Wichita and Hutchinson, with capacities of 198 (including some permanent party inmates) and 48, respectively.

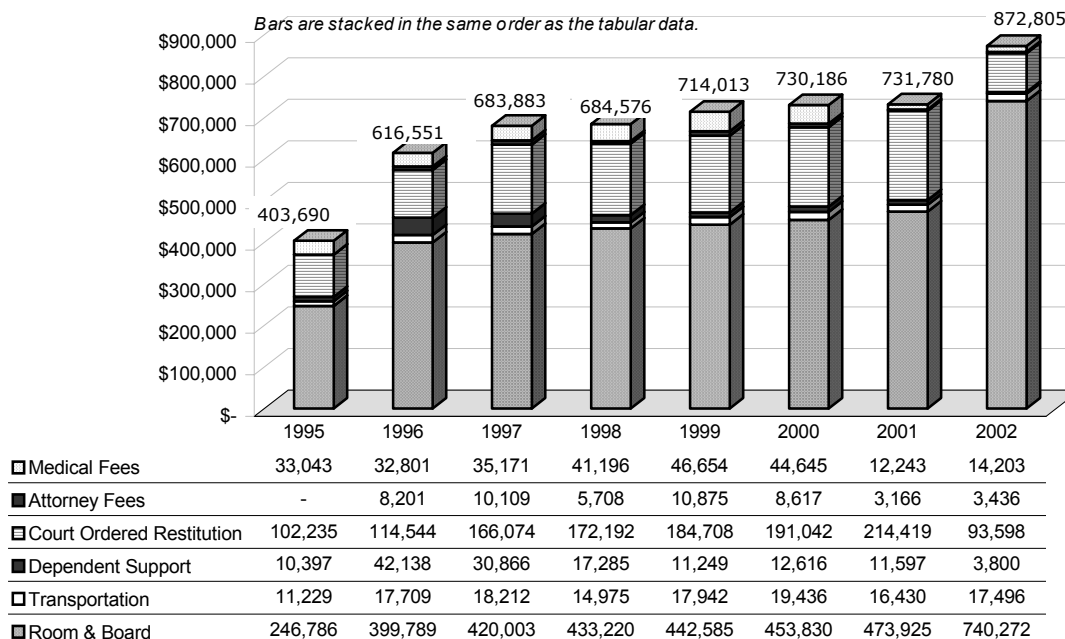
The total work release ADP was 239 in FY 2002, compared to 208 in FY 1995. Gross wages earned by work release inmates totaled \$2,955,989 in FY 2002—an increase of 42% from FY 1996.

During FY 2003, the department initiated changes to increase work release program capacity by a net of 72 beds—

- in November 2002, the work release program for women was moved from Wichita Work Release to Topeka Correctional Facility. In conjunction with this move, the total number of work release beds available for placement of women increased from 10 to 20. *(This involves designation of existing general population beds for the work release program, so there is no net change in the overall capacity at Topeka.)*
- In December 2002, the total number of beds at Wichita Work Release increased by 52, resulting in a net increase of 62 beds for male work release inmates (i.e. the 10 beds at Wichita previously reserved for women, plus the 52 new beds resulting from the expansion.) The expansion involved renovation of existing space, and did not involve new construction.

Offender Responsibility

Payments by Work Release Inmates Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995–FY 2002



Work release inmates pay:

Room and board reimbursement at a rate equal to 25% of their gross wages. This rate took effect July 1, 2001; previously, the reimbursement rate was \$52.40/week.

Reimbursement to the state (at \$.33 per mile) for transportation to and from work.

Medical expenses.

Court-ordered payments such as restitution, dependent support, and attorney fees.

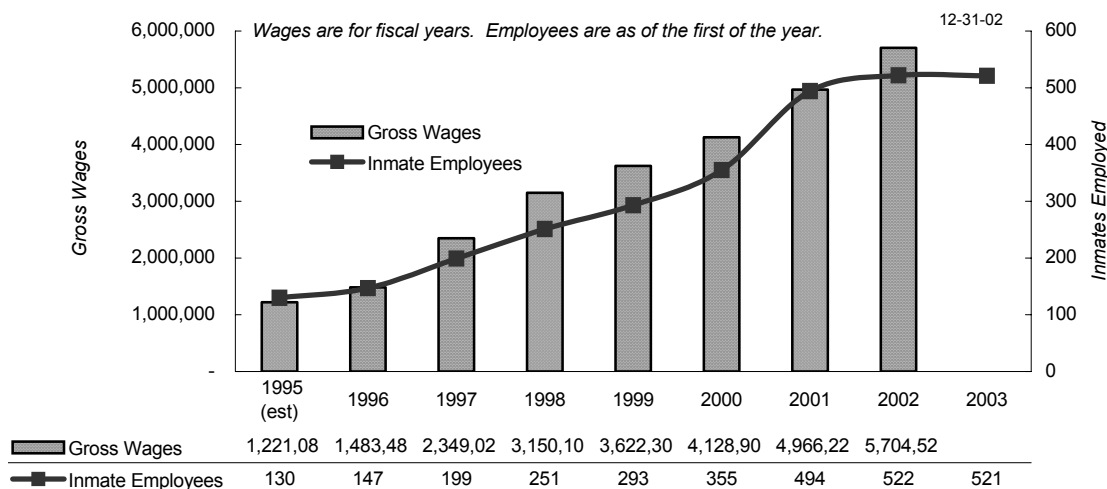
State and federal taxes.

Payments made by work release inmates for these purposes (except taxes) totaled \$872,805 in FY 2002, including \$740,272 for room and board and \$93,598 for court-ordered restitution.

In FY 2002, the average reimbursement to the state by each work release inmate was approximately \$3,170*. The expansion in work release capacity being implemented in FY 2003 will result in an estimated increase of \$228,000* in annual reimbursement payments to the state.

*Amounts do not include an estimate for taxes. While we have information on withholding amounts for state and federal taxes on earnings by work release inmates, we do not maintain data on their actual tax liability.

Private Industry Inmates: Number Employed & Gross Wages Earned 1995–2002



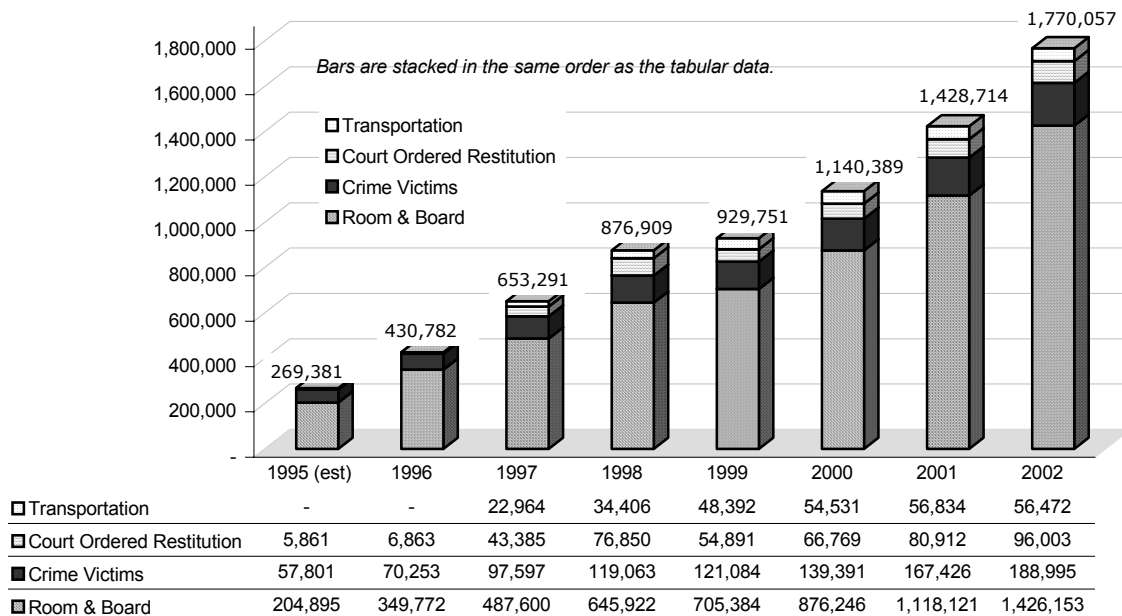
KDOC has significantly increased its emphasis on recruiting private correctional industry in the past several years. The department currently has 15 agreements with private companies for employment of inmates in or near KDOC facilities.

The number of inmates employed by private correctional industries on December 31, 2002 was four times the 1995 level.

Gross wages earned by these inmates totaled \$5.7 million in FY 2002—more than four times the estimated wages in FY 1995. Inmates employed by private correctional industries must earn at least minimum wage.

Offender Responsibility

Payments by Private Industry Inmates Breakdown by Type and Amount FY 1995–FY 2002



Note: Dependent support payments are not charted, but they are included in the totals.

Inmates employed by private correctional industries pay:

Room and board reimbursement to the state at a rate equal to 25% of gross wages. This rate became effective February 1, 2001; previously, the reimbursement rate was \$52.40/week.

Reimbursement to the state (at \$.33 per mile) for transportation to and from work, if located off prison grounds.

Either court-ordered restitution or payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

State and federal taxes.

Payments made by these inmates for these purposes (except taxes) totaled \$1,770,057 in FY 2002, including \$1,426,153 for room and board and \$284,998 for restitution and victim compensation.

Privileges and Incentives

Inmate Privilege Levels

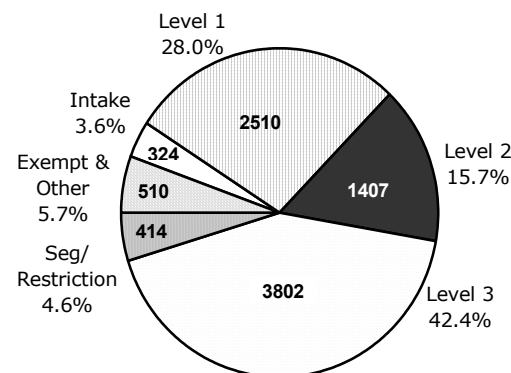
Incentive Type	Intake	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
TV/electronics ownership	no	no	yes	yes
Handicrafts	no	no	no	yes
Participate in organizations	no	limited	limited	yes
Canteen limit (per pay period)	10	40	110	180
Property	intake only	limited	max allowed by policy	
Incentive pay eligibility	none	\$.60/day	max allowed by policy	
Visitation	none	clergy, atty, immediate family	max allowed by policy	

In January 1996, the Department of Corrections implemented a new system of privileges and incentives to increase offender accountability and responsibility. Offenders must earn privileges in several major incentive categories, including property, canteen purchase limits, visitation, and eligibility for higher pay rates/better jobs, including correctional industry jobs. Privileges must be earned, and they also can be lost. Offender behavior resulting in disciplinary convictions or loss of custody may result in a reduction in privilege level.

As summarized in the table above, there are four privilege levels for inmates—intake, plus three graduated incentive levels. Effective January 1, 2002, post-incarceration offenders are no longer assigned an incentive level.

Inmate Population, by Privilege Level

The two largest incentive level groups for inmates are Level 3 and Level 1—representing 70% of the inmate population. A small percentage of inmates are exempt from the level system—such as work release inmates, inmates participating in therapeutic treatment communities, and inmates housed at the central unit of Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility.



Inmate population as of December 31, 2002

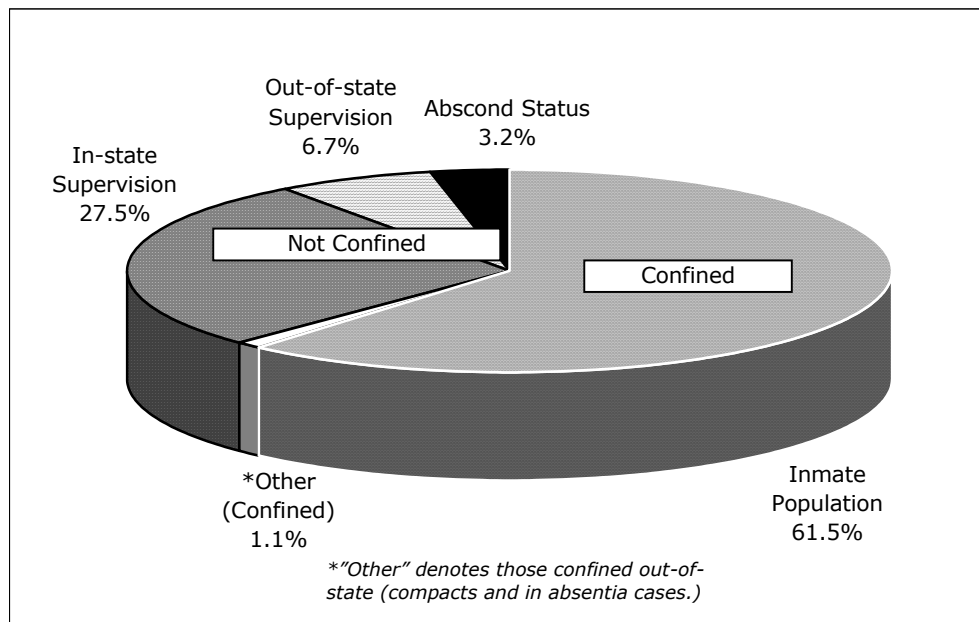
KDOC
2003

Offender Trends

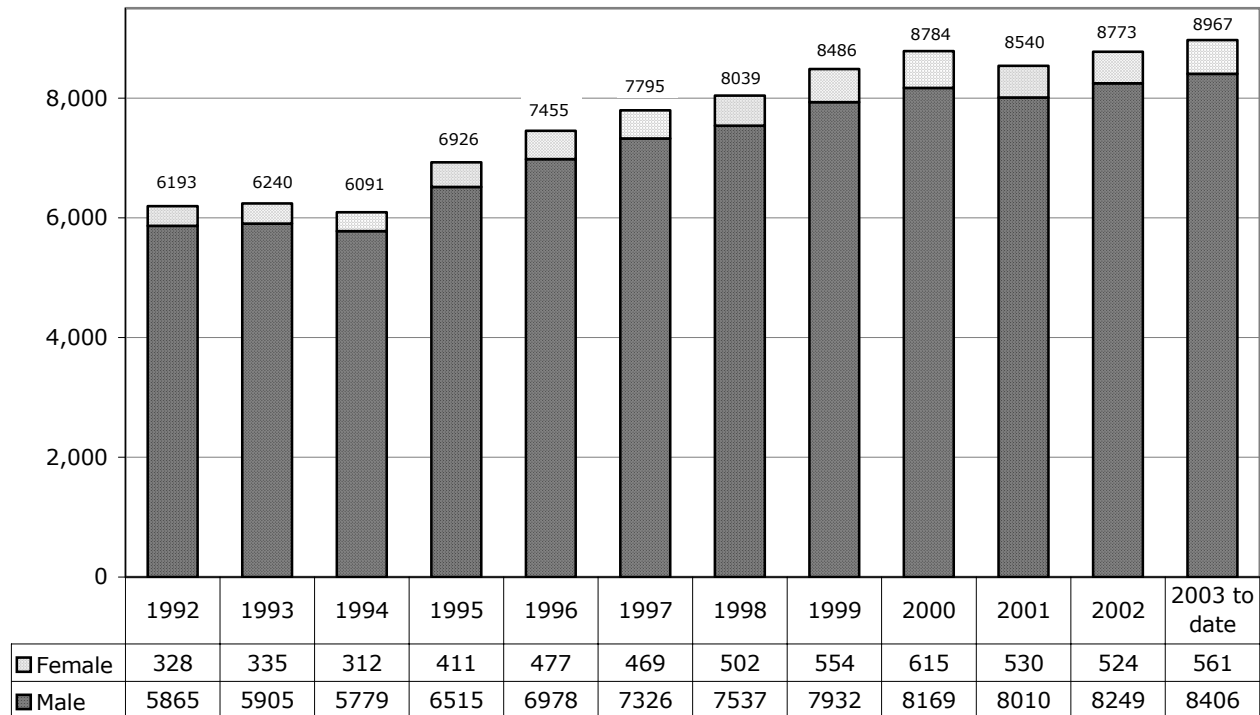
Offender Trends

Offender Population Under KDOC Management: December 31, 2002

Status of Offenders	Number	Percent of Total
Offenders Confined:		
Inmate Population	8,967	61.5%
*Other (Confined)	161	1.1%
Subtotal	9,128	62.6%
Offenders Not Confined:		
In-state Supervision	4,019	27.5%
Out-of-state Supervision	974	6.7%
Abscond Status	464	3.2%
Subtotal	5,457	37.4%
Grand Total	14,585	100.0%



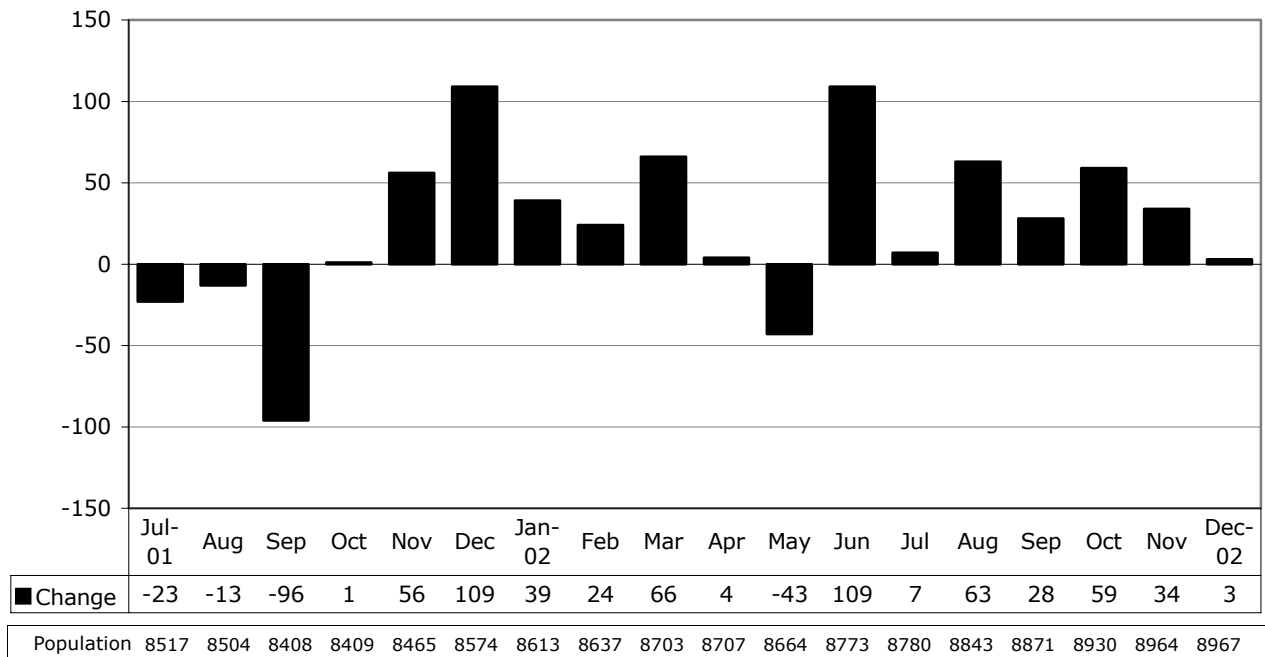
Total Inmate Population: FY 1992–2002 and FY 2003 to Date (through 12-31-02)



Population is as of June 30th each year except FY 2003, which is as of December 31, 2002.

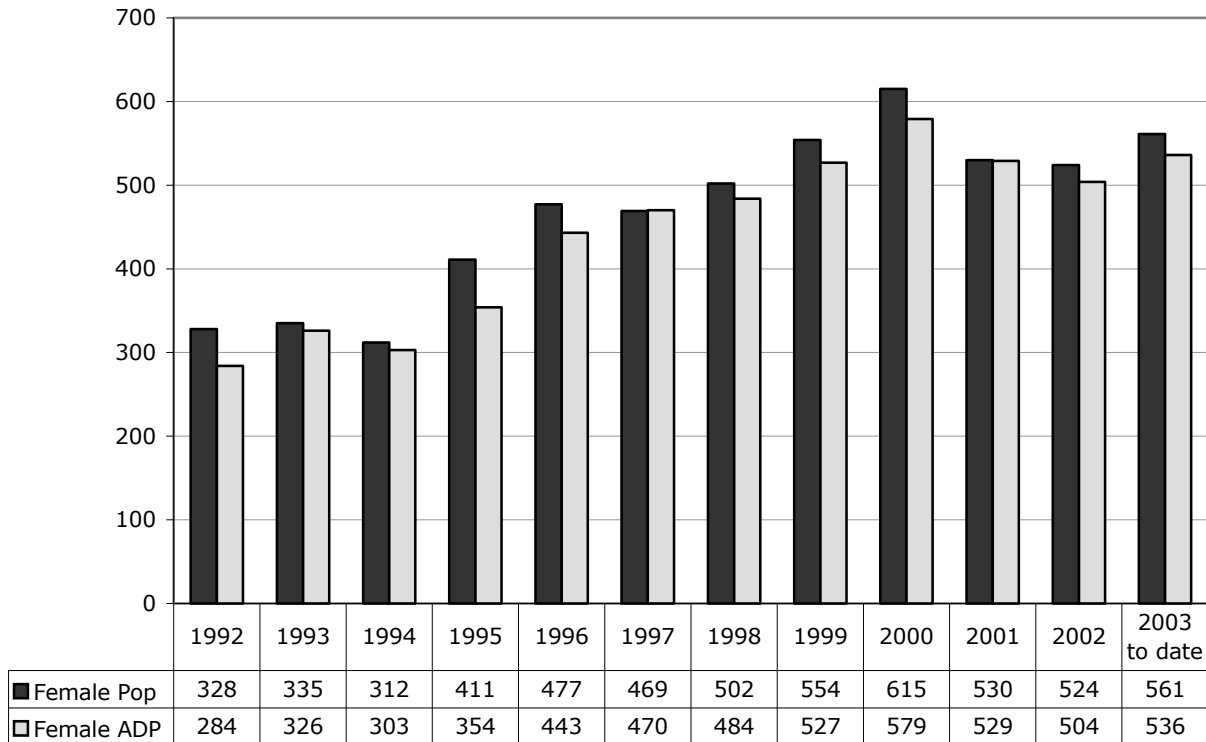
- During the first six months of FY 2003, the inmate population increased by 194 (2.2%).
- The decrease in the inmate population from FY 2000 to FY 2001 is primarily due to the implementation of the provisions of SB 323.
- The decrease in inmate population during the first half of FY 1994 resulted primarily from a large number of offenders being released under the retroactive provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act, which took effect July 1, 1993.

**Change in Month-end Inmate Population During 18-Month Period:
July 2001 Through December 2002**



- The inmate population fluctuated considerably during the 18-month period, with the monthly change ranging from +109 to -96. There were increases in 14 of the months and decreases in 4 of the months.

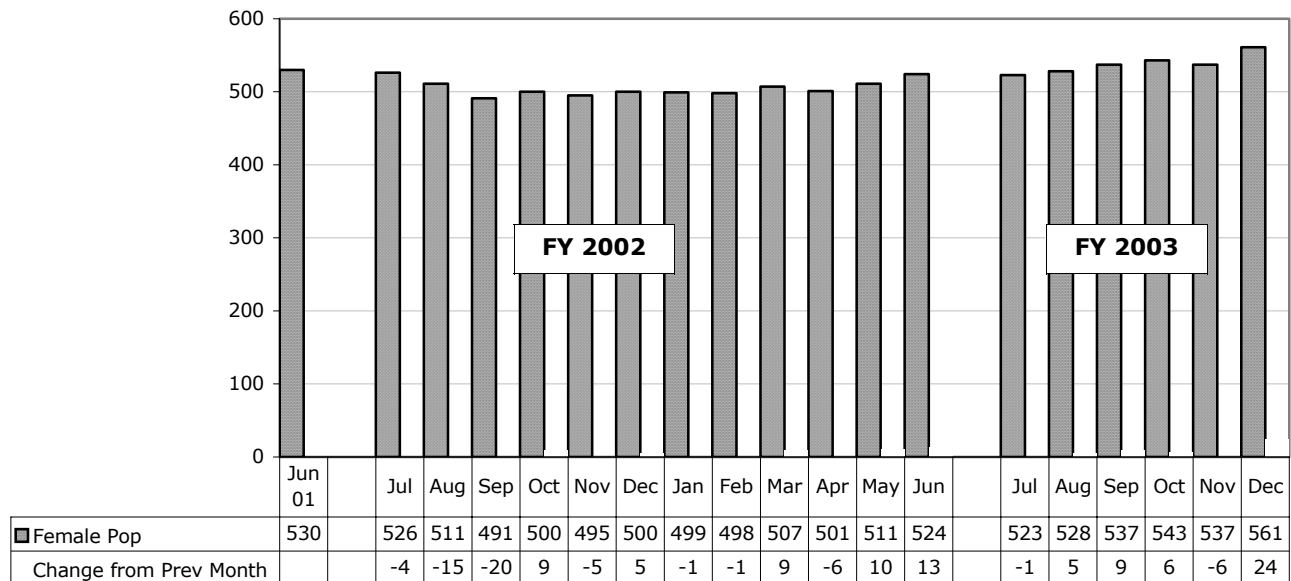
Female Inmate Population and Average Daily Population: FY 1992–2002 and FY 2003 to Date (through 12-31-02)



The population figures reflect the number of female inmates as of June 30 each year except FY 2003 to date, which is December 31, 2002. The average daily population (ADP) is the average daily count for the fiscal year, except for FY 2003 to date, which is for the first six months of the fiscal year.

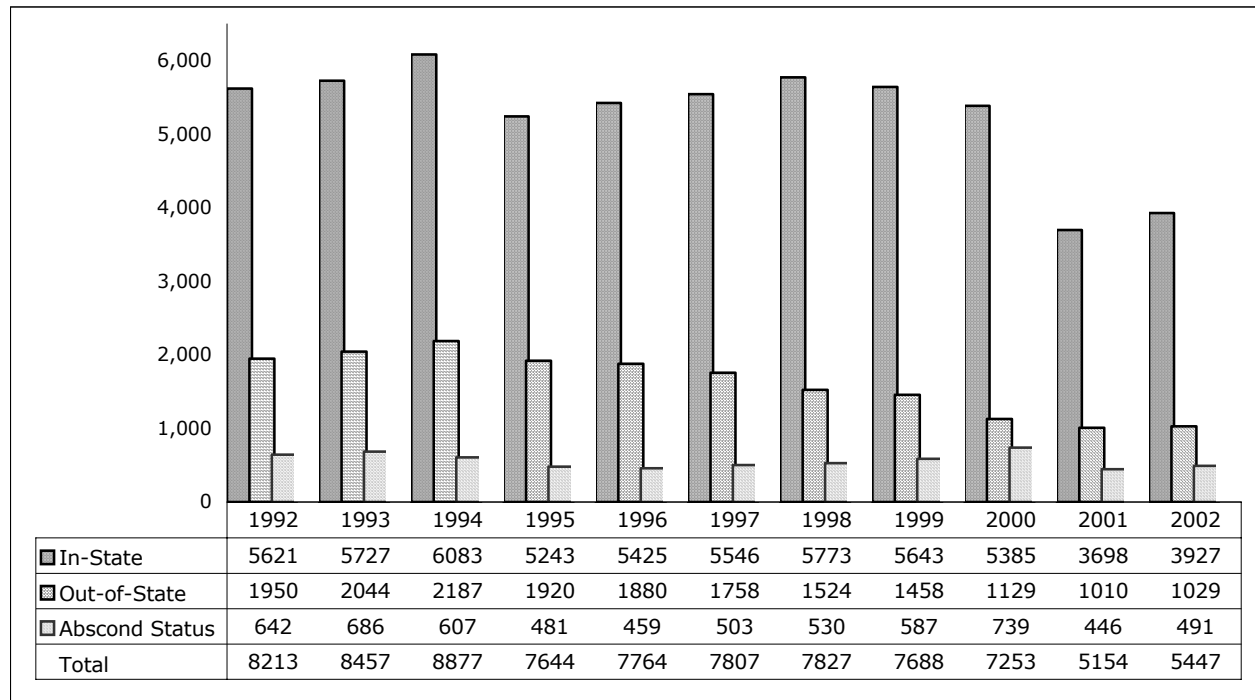
- The December 31, 2002 female population of 561 is greater by 37 (7.1%) than at the end of FY 2002, and is 71% greater than FY 1992.
- The decreases in the female inmate population and ADP for FY 2001 are primarily due to the implementation of the provisions of SB 323.
- In addition to KDOC inmates, the female population reported for both FY 2002 and FY 2003 includes federal inmates placed at Topeka Correctional Facility pursuant to a contractual agreement with the federal Bureau of Prisons. There were 14 federal inmates at TCF on June 30, 2002 and 22 on December 31, 2002.

**End-of-Month Female Inmate Population:
FY 2002 and FY 2003 to Date
(through 12-31-02)**



- The number of females on December 31, 2002 (561) is greater by 31 (5.8%) than 18 months before, on June 30, 2001.
- In addition to KDOC inmates, the female population beginning in April 2002 includes federal inmates placed at Topeka Correctional Facility pursuant to a contractual agreement with the federal Bureau of Prisons. The number of federal inmates was 14 as of June 30, 2002 and 22 as of December 31, 2002.

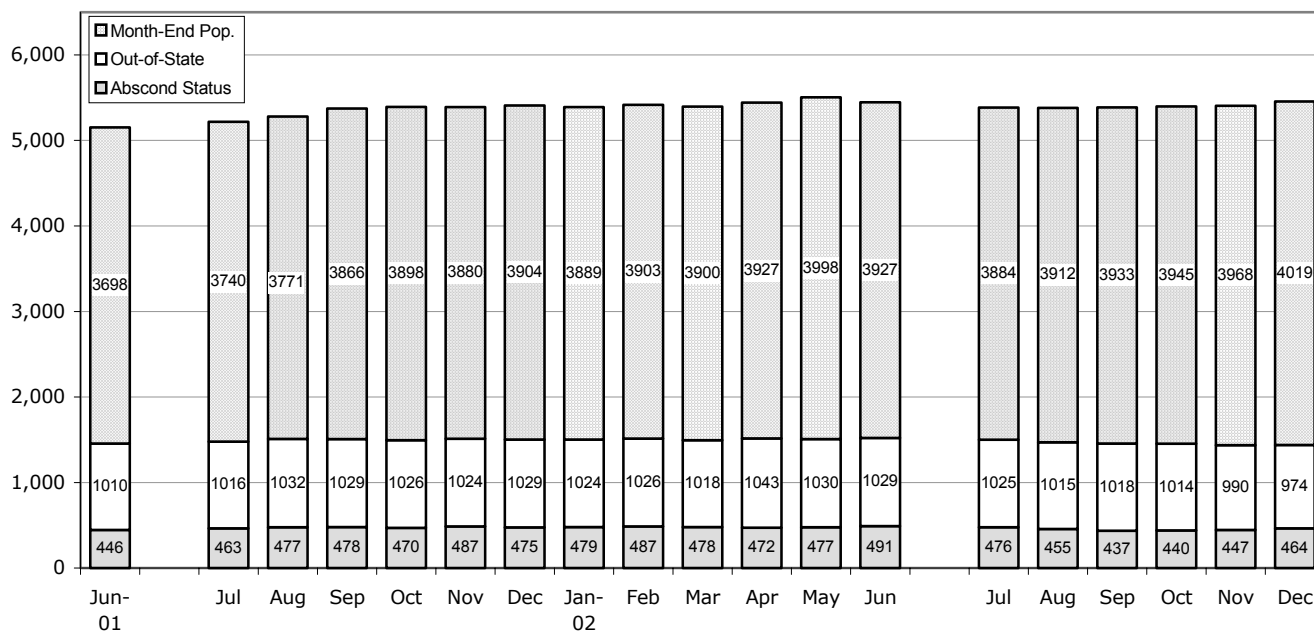
Components of the End-of-year Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management: Fiscal Years 1992-2002



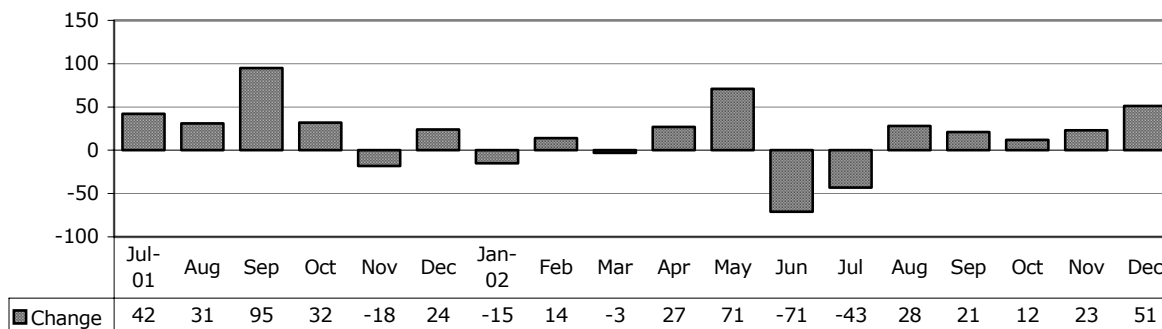
- The decrease in the post-incarceration population components which occurred during FY 2001 is at least partially due to the implementation of the provisions of SB 323.

Offender Trends

Components of the End-of-Month Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management FY 2002 and FY 2003 to Date* (by month)



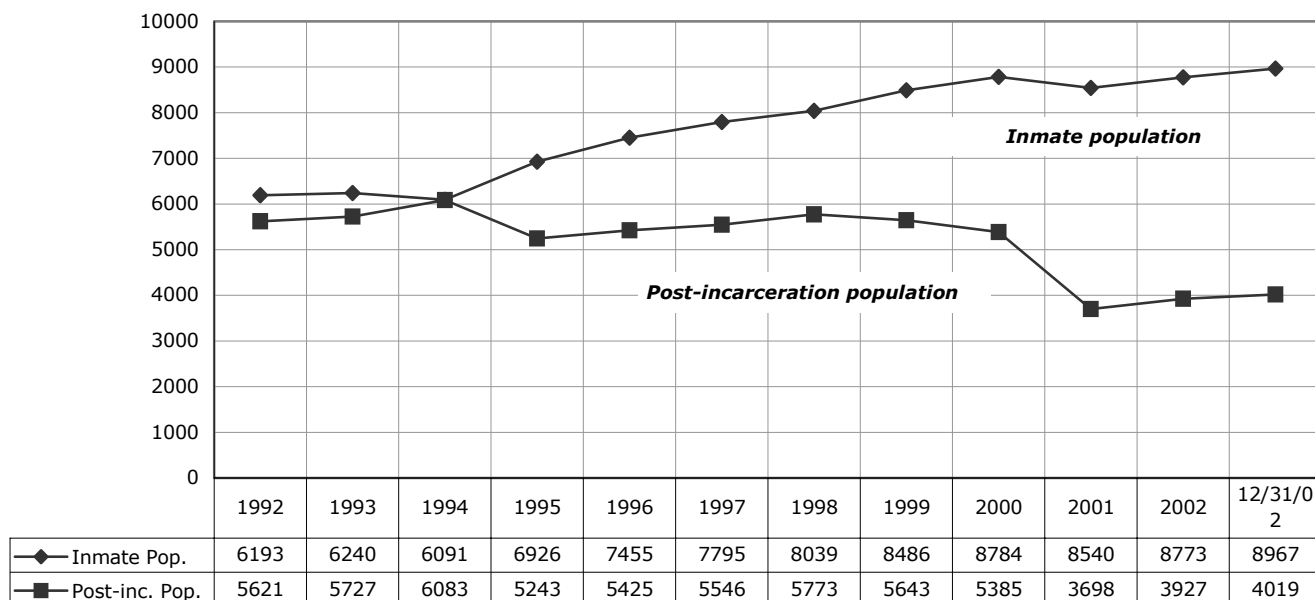
Change in the End-of-Month In-State Offender Population Under Post-incarceration Management FY 2002 and FY 2003 to Date* (by month)



*In-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised in Kansas and out-of-state offenders supervised in Kansas. Out-of-state population is comprised of Kansas offenders supervised out-of-state. Those on abscond status have active warrants because their current location is unknown.

Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision

FY 1992–2002 and FY 2003 to Date (through 12-31-02)

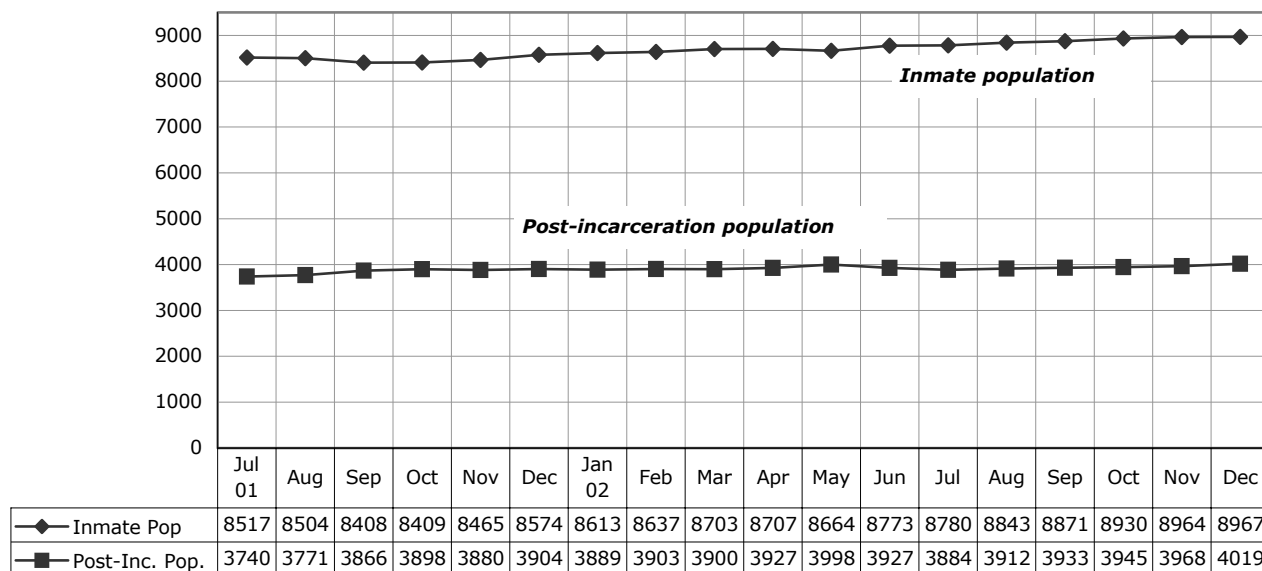


**All numbers are as of June 30 each year except FY 2003, which is December 31, 2002.*

- The December 31, 2002 inmate population of 8,967 is about 45% greater than ten years previously (6,193 in 1992).
- The post-incarceration population of 4,019 is about 29% smaller than the 1992 population (5,621).
- The decreases in the inmate and post-incarceration populations in FY 2001 are primarily due to the implementation of provisions of SB 323.
- Note that the term "post-incarceration population" is used to encompass the traditional "parole population" (Kansas offenders on parole/conditional release in Kansas and compact cases supervised in Kansas), as well as offenders released under the provisions of the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act who are serving a designated period of supervised release.

Month-end Inmate Population and Post-incarceration Population Under In-State Supervision

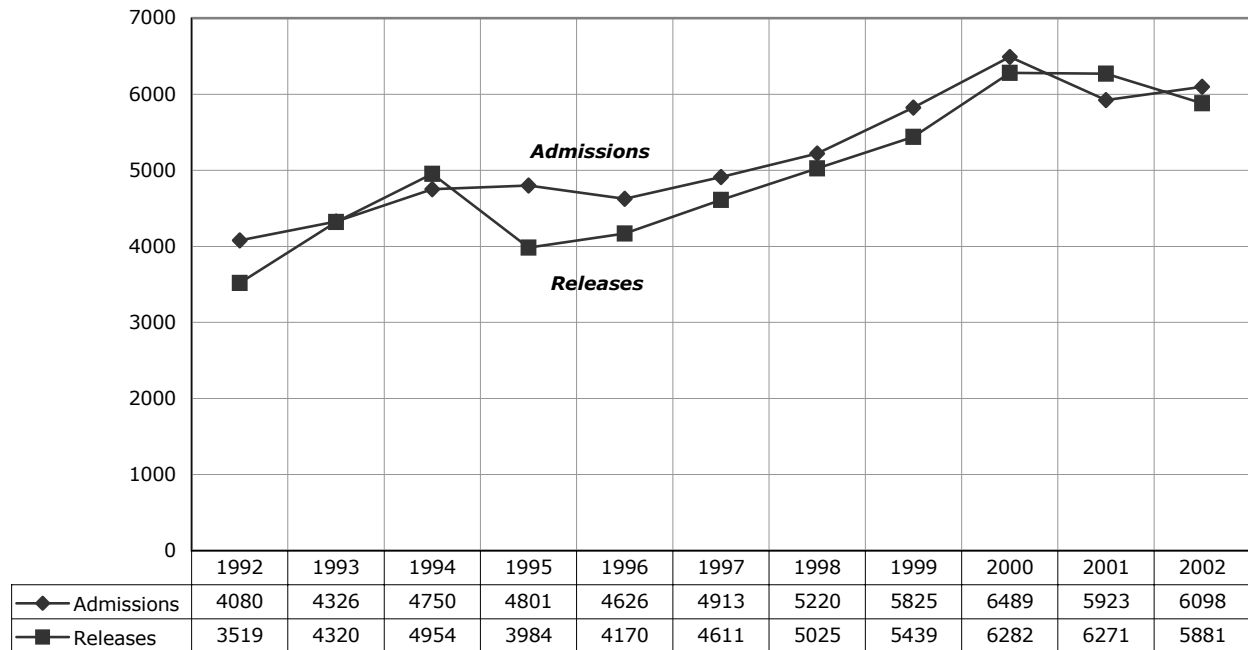
FY 2002 and FY 2003 to Date (through 12-31-02)



Figures reflect end-of-month population. The June 30, 2001 figures are 8,540 (inmate) and 3,698 (post-incarceration).

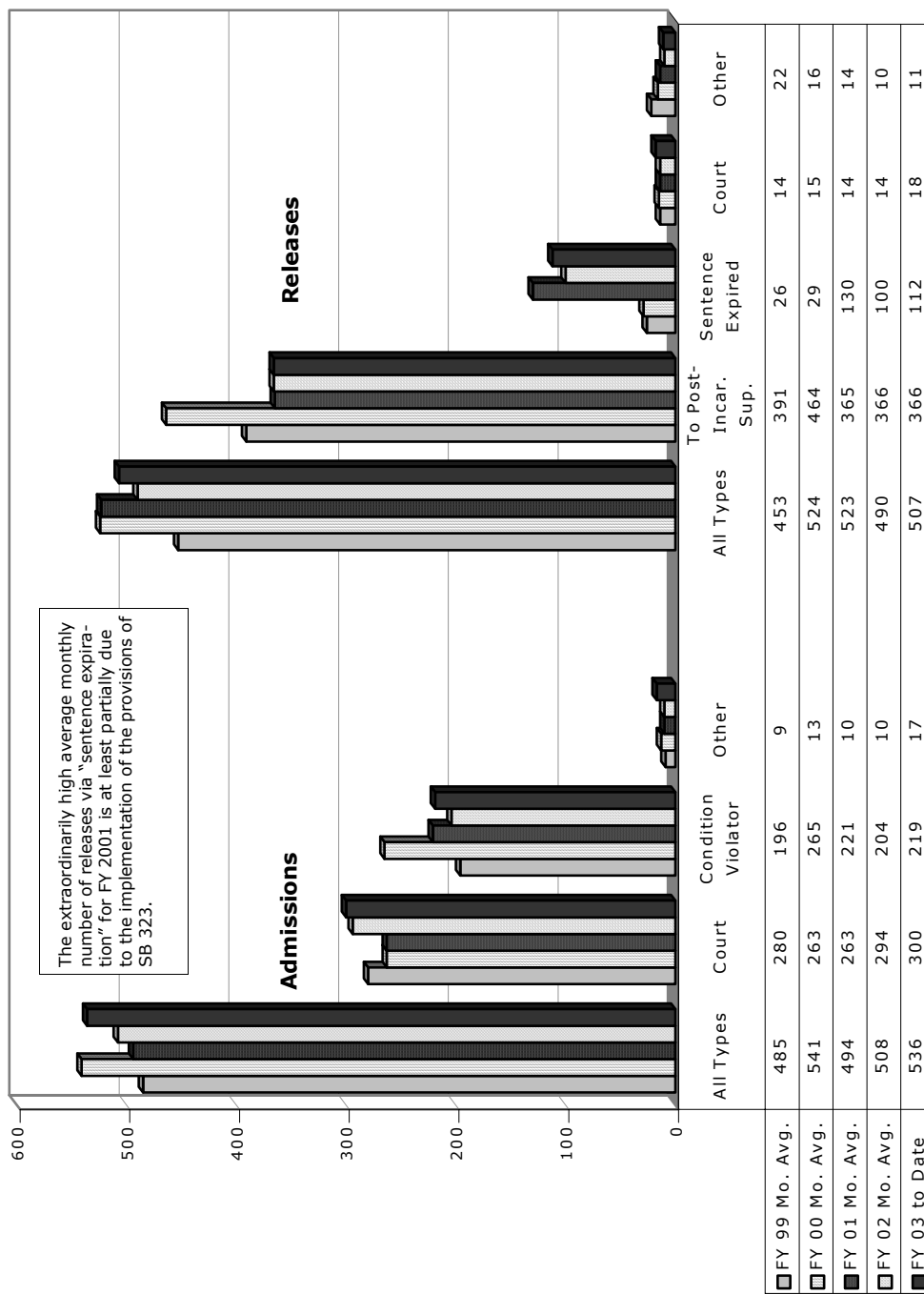
- During FY 2002, the inmate population increased by 233 (an average of 19.4 per month), while the post-incarceration population under in-state supervision increased by 229 (an average of 19.1 per month).
- During the first six months of FY 2003, the inmate population increased by 194 (an average of 32.3 per month) while the post-incarceration population increased by 92 (an average of 15.3 per month).

Yearly Admissions and Releases: Fiscal Years 1992–2002



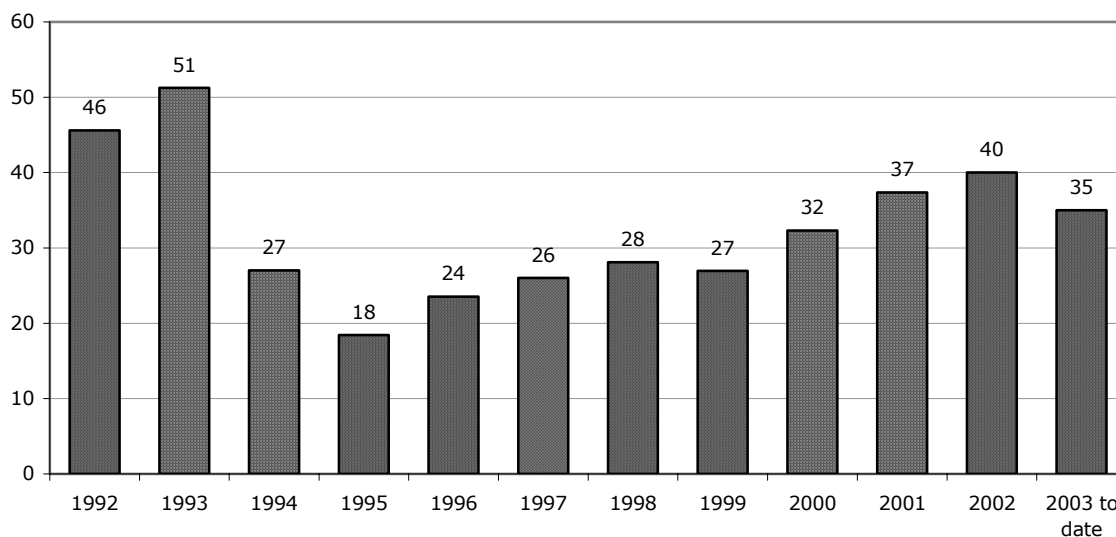
- Admissions in FY 2002 numbered 6,098—up 175 (3.0%) from 5,923 in FY 2001.
- Releases in FY 2002 numbered 5,881—down 390 (6.2%) from 6,271 in FY 2001.

Average Number of Admissions and Releases Per Month by Major Category: Comparison of Selected Years FY 1999—FY 2003 to Date (through 12-31-02)



Parole Rate: Kansas Parole Board Decisions to Parole as a Proportion of Total Decisions

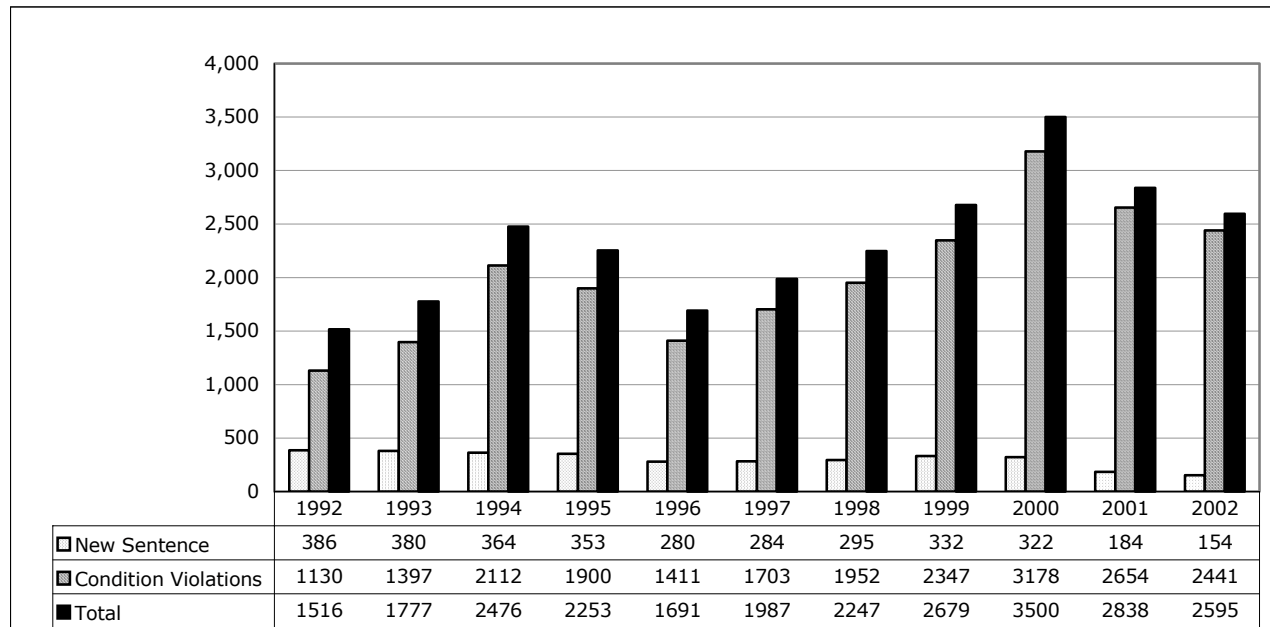
Fiscal Years 1992-2003 to date (through 12-31-02)



Decisions to Parole	2210	2634	1127	649	781	743	693	591	710	756	753	269
Total Decisions	4845	5139	4173	3521	3317	2856	2466	2193	2197	2023	1870	776

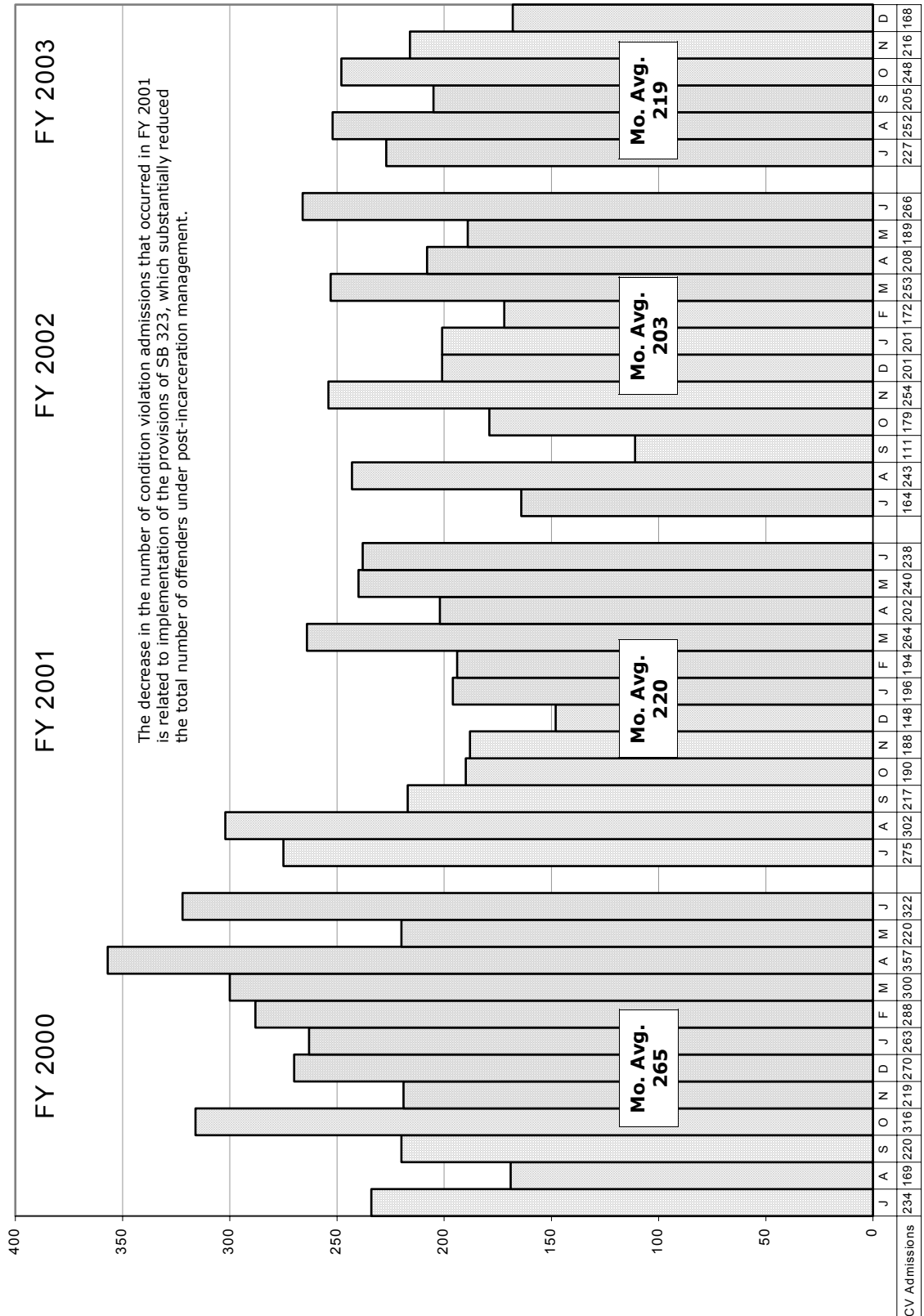
- Parole rate is defined as the proportion of regular hearing decisions that are grants of parole.
- The parole rate was 34.7% for the first six months of FY 2003—somewhat lower than the 40.3% rate for FY 2002.
- For most offenders sentenced for offenses committed on or after July 1, 1993, the provisions of the Sentencing Guidelines Act provide for release directly to post-incarceration supervision, rather than being considered for parole through the parole hearing process. This has resulted in the sharp decline in total cases considered for parole in recent years—as reflected in the “Total Decisions” figures.

**Yearly Return Admissions for Violation
While on Post-incarceration Status: Fiscal Years 1992–2002**

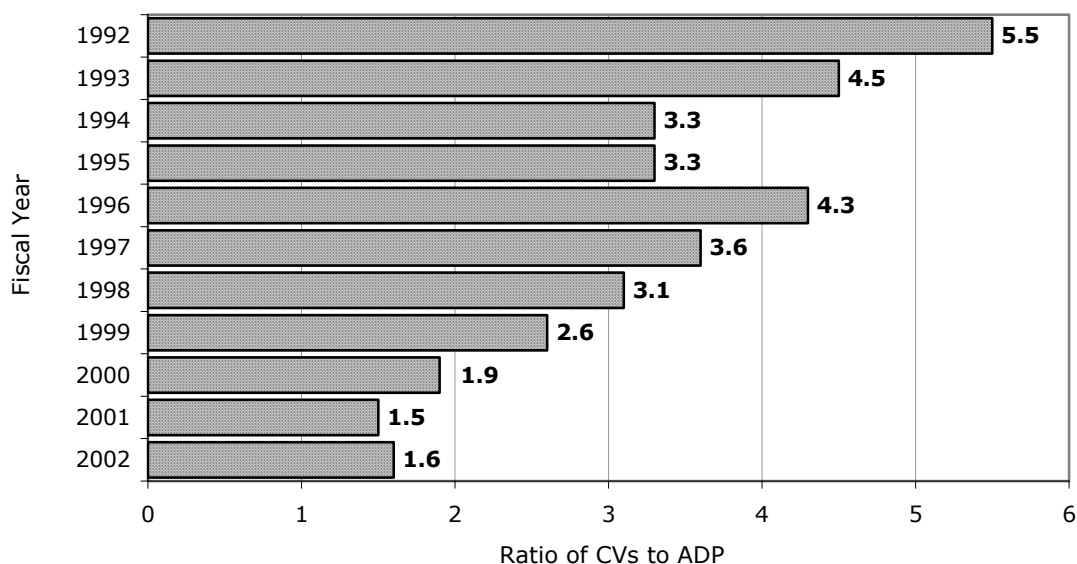


- "Condition violation" reflects the number of return admissions for violation of the conditions of release with no new felony offense involved. "New sentence" reflects the number of return admissions resulting from new felony convictions while on release status.
- For new sentence returns, the number in FY 2002 was 154, down 16.3% from 184 in FY 2001.
- For condition violator returns, the number of returns in FY 2002 (2,441) was down 213 (-8.0%) from the FY 2001 level of 2,654.

Number of Return Admissions for Condition Violations by Month Fiscal Years 2000—2003 to date (through 12-31-02)

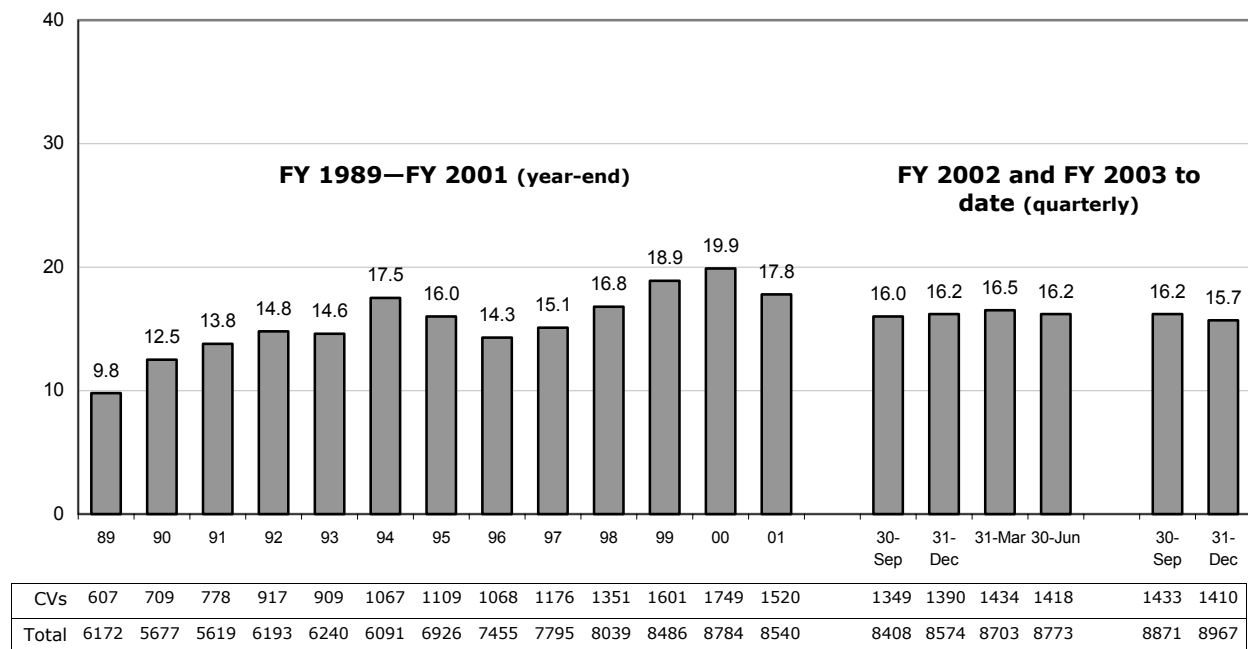


**Ratio of Condition Violation Returns to the Average Daily Population (ADP)
of All Kansas Offenders on Supervised Release
Fiscal Years 1992–2002**



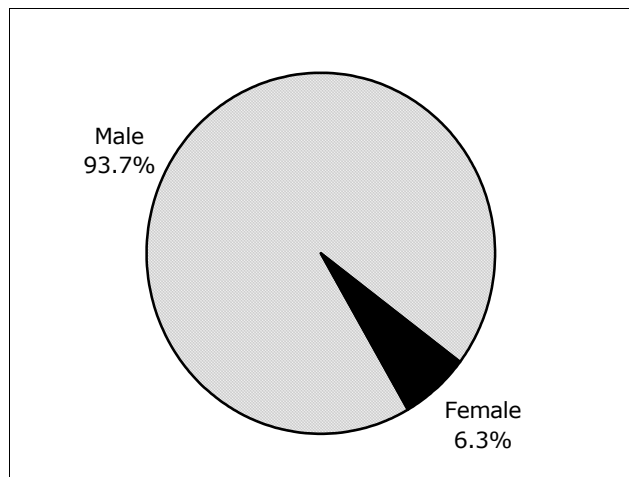
- This indicator reflects the number of condition violator returns per the average daily number of Kansas offenders under supervision, whether in-state or out-of-state. The lower the ratio figure, the higher the rate of condition violation returns.
- The proportion of offenders returned as a result of condition violations increased markedly during the past several years. In FY 1996 there was one return for every 4.3 ADP, while in FY 2002 there was one return for every 1.6 ADP.

Proportion of Total Inmate Population Whose Latest Admission Was as a Post-incarceration Supervision Condition Violator: Selected Dates

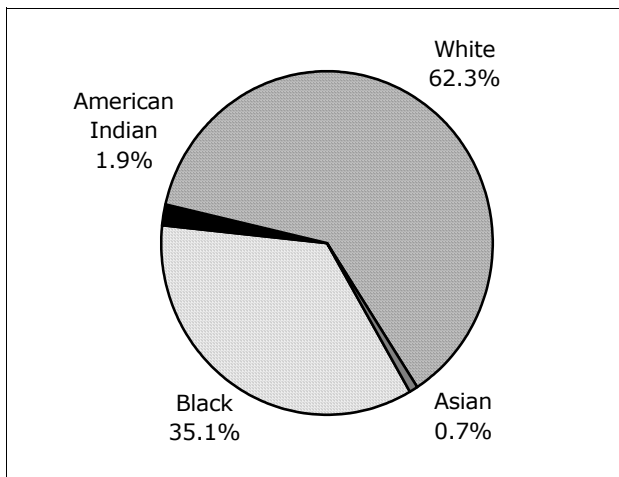


- This graph reflects the proportion of the total inmate population most recently admitted as a result of violation of the conditions of release (no new felony sentence involved.) The information is presented as of June 30th for fiscal years 1989-2001. End-of-quarter data is presented for fiscal years 2002 and 2003 to date.
- Some of the decrease occurring since FY 2000 is likely due to implementation of the provisions of SB 323.

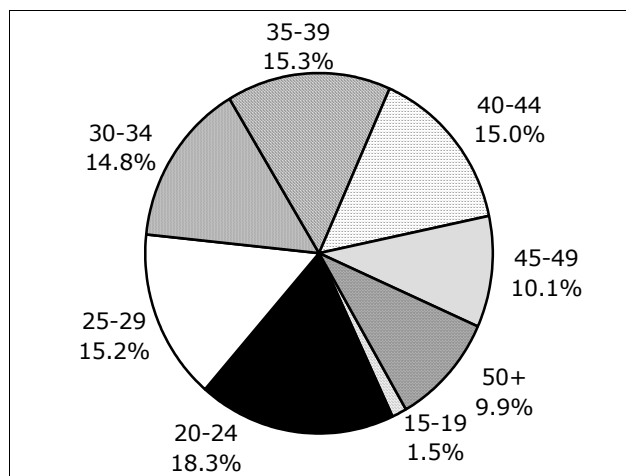
Demographics: December 31, 2002 Inmate Population



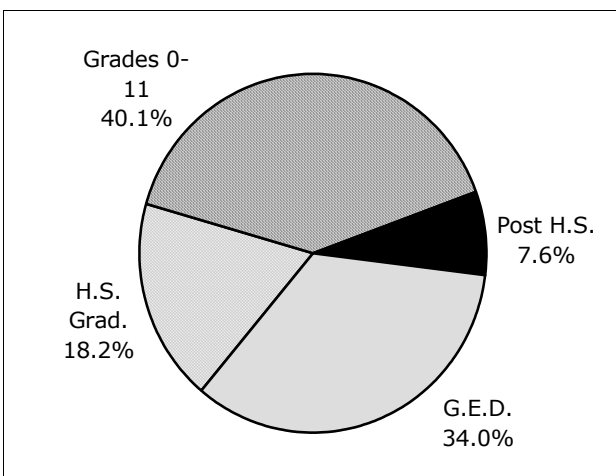
Gender



Race



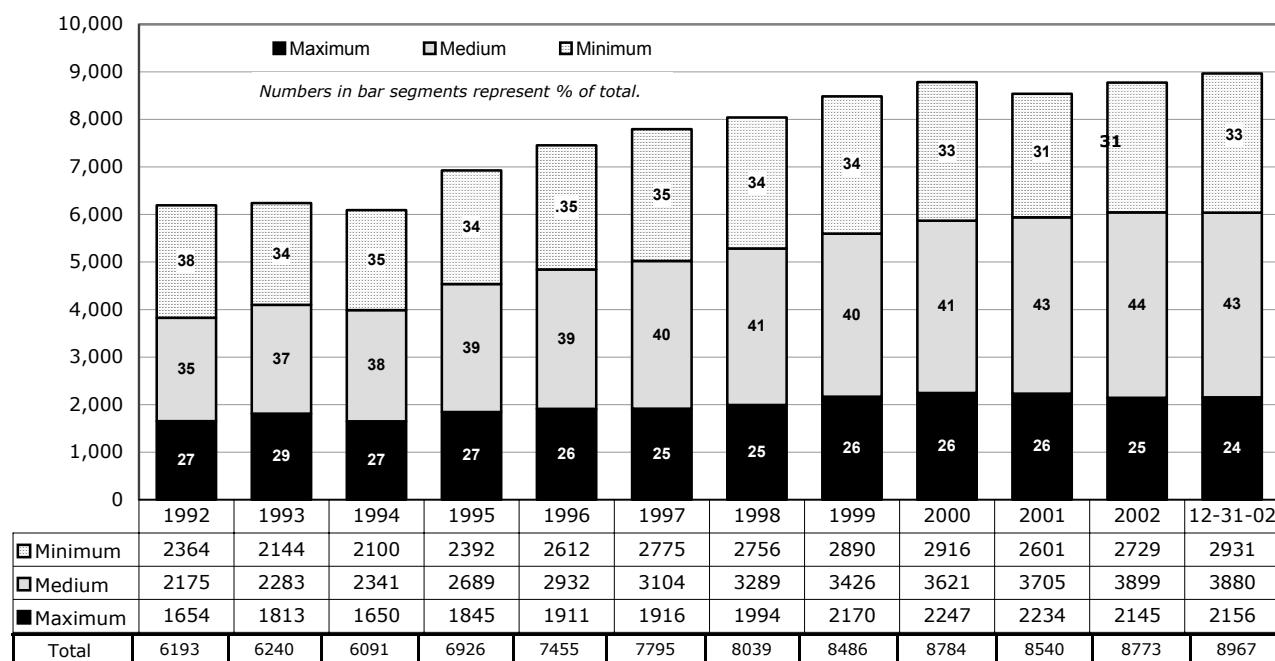
Current Age



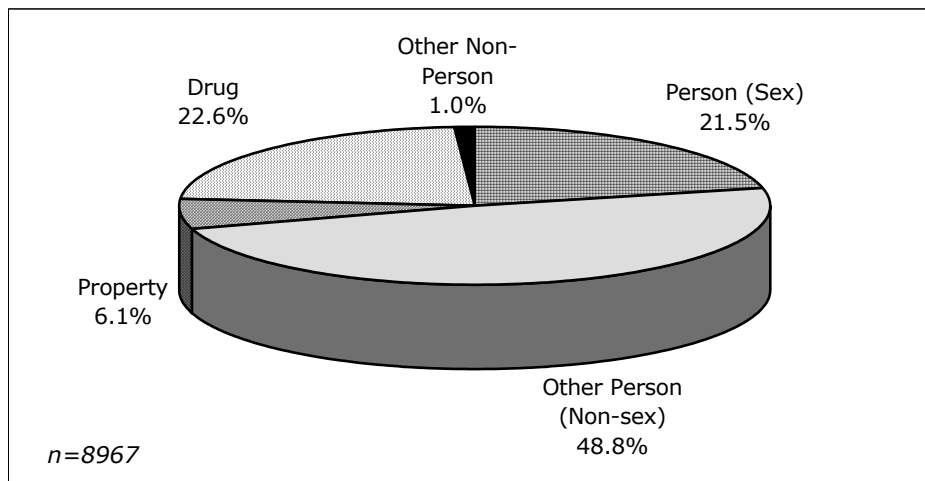
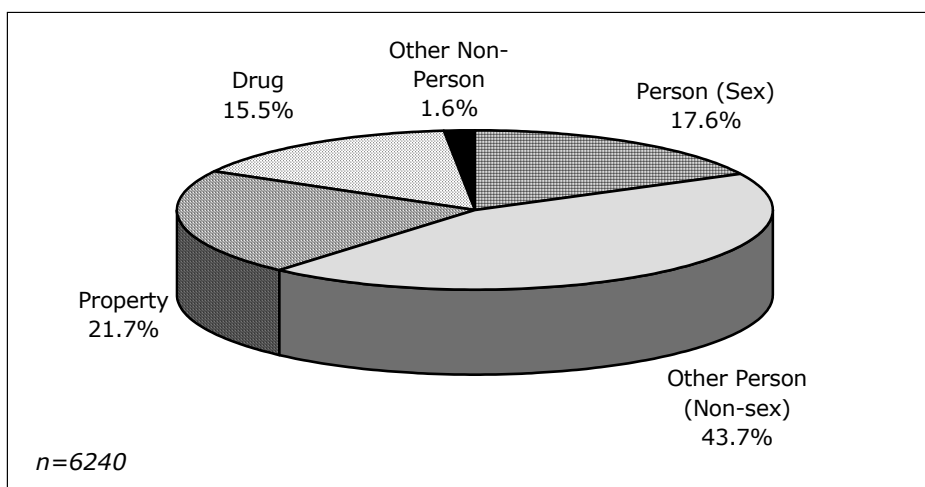
Educational Level

N=8,967 inmates. Information unavailable as follows: Current Age (n=4), Education Level (n=283). Not included as a separate racial category is "Hispanic", of which there were 680 inmates, including 653 in the "White" category, 14 in "Black", and 13 in other racial groups.

Year-end Inmate Population by Custody Level Fiscal Years 1992–2003 to Date (12-31-02)



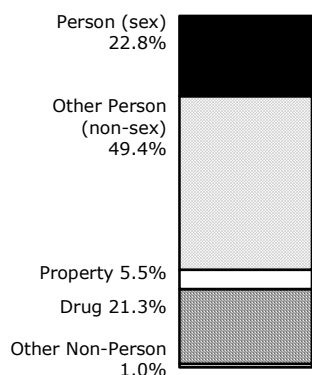
- This graph presents trend information on the custody composition of the inmate population since FY 1992.
- The primary shift occurring during this period is the increase in the percentage of inmates classified as medium custody, growing from 35% on June 30, 1992 to 43% on December 31, 2002. Also during this timeframe, the percentage of inmates classified as minimum custody declined from 38% to 33%.
- The slight shift upwards in minimum custody inmates during the first half of FY 2003 is due, at least in part, to legislation passed during the 2002 session which establishes a presumption of minimum custody for some condition violator admissions.
- Note that the totals for maximum custody include special management and unclassified inmates, as well as regular maximum custody.

**Total Inmate Population by Type of Crime (Most Serious Offense)
12-31-2002 Compared to 6-30-1993*****December 31, 2002****June 30, 1993**

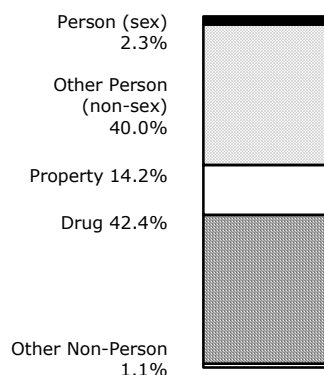
Note: Information pertains to the overall most serious active offense for each offender and includes attempts, conspiracies, and solicitations. Information was unavailable for 92 offenders in 1993 and 21 offenders in 2002.

Inmate Population by Gender and Type of Crime (most serious offense) 12-31-02 Compared to 6-30-93

Males (n=8406)

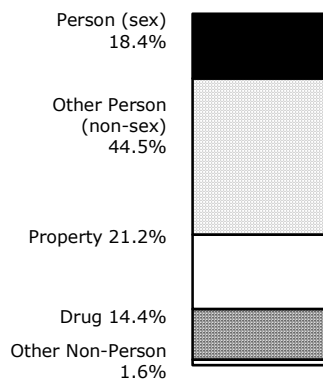


Females (n=561)

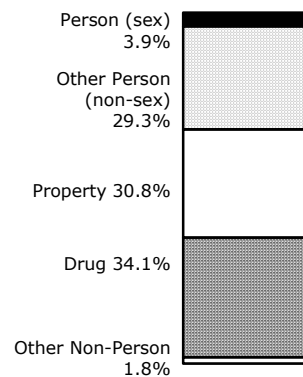


December 31, 2002

Males (n=5905)



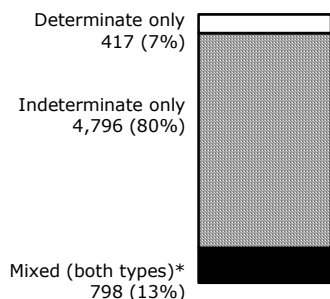
Females (n=335)



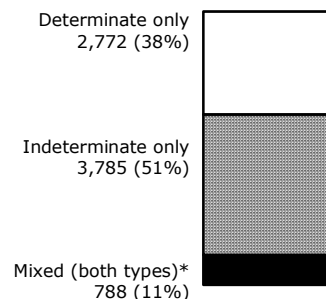
June 30, 1993

Note: Information pertains to the overall most serious active offense for each offender and includes attempts, conspiracies, and solicitations. Information was unavailable for: 4 female offenders in 1993; 4 female offenders in 2002; 88 male offenders in 1993; and, 17 male offenders in 2002.

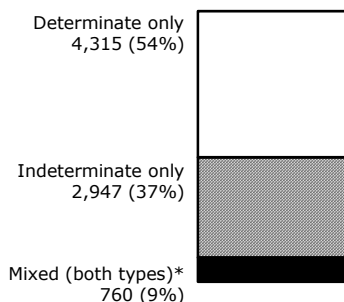
Distribution of the Inmate Population by Type of Sentencing Structure: Comparison on Selected Dates (after passage of Sentencing Guidelines Act)



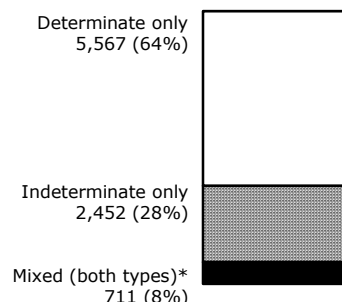
June 30, 1994



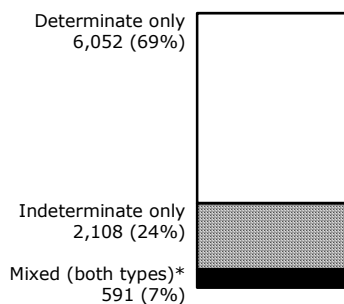
June 30, 1996



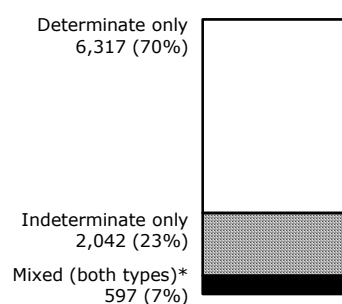
June 30, 1998



June 30, 2000



June 30, 2002



December 31, 2002

*"Mixed" indicates that both determinate and indeterminate sentencing are involved. It includes offenders who have active sentences for crimes committed both before and after July 1, 1993, as well as offenders with "old" sentences that were converted to a guidelines sentence. Sentence structure information was unavailable for 80 offenders in FY 94, 110 in FY 96, 17 in FY 98, 54 in FY 00, 22 in FY 02, and 11 on December 31, 2002.

Offender Trends

page 72

Return Rate of Offenders Released from KDOC Facilities During FY 1994-2001, by Type of Readmission and Length of Follow-up Period*

	FY 1994		FY 1995		FY 1996		FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999		FY 2000	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One-year Follow-up														
No return to KDOC	2,073	53.4%	1,856	59.6%	2,011	60.1%	2,142	57.9%	2,200	54.4%	2,054	47.6%	2,632	51.6%
Violation, New Sentence	140	3.6%	102	3.3%	116	3.5%	136	3.7%	135	3.3%	140	3.2%	94	1.8%
Violation, No New Sentence	1,307	33.7%	884	28.4%	886	26.5%	1,063	28.7%	1,276	31.5%	1,632	37.8%	2,070	40.6%
New Commitment (After Discharge)	12	0.3%	26	0.8%	16	0.5%	15	0.4%	14	0.3%	14	0.3%	41	0.8%
Active Warrant (End of Period)	352	9.1%	246	7.9%	315	9.4%	342	9.2%	420	10.4%	477	11.0%	259	5.1%
Total (All Cases)	3,884	100.0%	3,114	100.0%	3,344	100.0%	3,698	100.0%	4,045	100.0%	4,317	100.0%	5,096	100.0%
Two-year Follow-up														
No return to KDOC	1,859	47.9%	1,631	52.4%	1,789	53.5%	1,865	50.4%	1,822	45.0%	1,779	41.2%	2,365	46.4%
Violation, New Sentence	222	5.7%	152	4.9%	170	5.1%	210	5.7%	223	5.5%	222	5.1%	131	2.6%
Violation, No New Sentence	1,615	41.6%	1,105	35.5%	1,197	35.8%	1,438	38.9%	1,788	44.2%	2,140	49.6%	2,347	46.1%
New Commitment (After Discharge)	72	1.9%	117	3.8%	87	2.6%	65	1.8%	64	1.6%	85	2.0%	171	3.4%
Active Warrant (End of Period)	116	3.0%	109	3.5%	101	3.0%	120	3.2%	148	3.7%	91	2.1%	82	1.6%
Total (All Cases)	3,884	100.0%	3,114	100.0%	3,344	100.0%	3,698	100.0%	4,045	100.0%	4,317	100.0%	5,096	100.0%
Three-year Follow-up														
No return to KDOC	1,685	43.4%	1,485	47.7%	1,662	49.7%	1,722	46.6%	1,711	42.3%	1,676	38.8%		
Violation, New Sentence	244	6.3%	169	5.4%	180	5.4%	223	6.0%	237	5.9%	229	5.3%		
Violation, No New Sentence	1,712	44.1%	1,198	38.5%	1,282	38.3%	1,560	42.2%	1,917	47.4%	2,228	51.6%		
New Commitment (After Discharge)	162	4.2%	204	6.6%	164	4.9%	146	3.9%	128	3.2%	147	3.4%		
Active Warrant (End of Period)	81	2.1%	58	1.9%	56	1.7%	47	1.3%	52	1.3%	37	0.9%		
Total (All Cases)	3,884	100.0%	3,114	100.0%	3,344	100.0%	3,698	100.0%	4,045	100.0%	4,317	100.0%		
Four-year Follow-up														
No return to KDOC	1,582	40.7%	1,397	44.9%	1,546	46.2%	1,603	43.3%	1,642	40.6%				
Violation, New Sentence	257	6.6%	177	5.7%	185	5.5%	229	6.2%	238	5.9%				
Violation, No New Sentence	1,763	45.4%	1,241	39.9%	1,336	40.0%	1,610	43.5%	1,942	48.0%				
New Commitment (After Discharge)	219	5.6%	264	8.5%	246	7.4%	231	6.2%	187	4.6%				
Active Warrant (End of Period)	63	1.6%	35	1.1%	31	0.9%	25	0.7%	36	0.9%				
Total (All Cases)	3,884	100.0%	3,114	100.0%	3,344	100.0%	3,698	100.0%	4,045	100.0%				
Five-year Follow-up														
No return to KDOC	1,514	39.0%	1,331	42.7%	1,473	44.0%	1,532	41.4%						
Violation, New Sentence	260	6.7%	178	5.7%	186	5.6%	231	6.2%						
Violation, No New Sentence	1,802	46.4%	1,253	40.2%	1,360	40.7%	1,623	43.9%						
New Commitment (After Discharge)	274	7.1%	324	10.4%	307	9.2%	293	7.9%						
Active Warrant (End of Period)	34	0.9%	28	0.9%	18	0.5%	19	0.5%						
Total (All Cases)	3,884	100.0%	3,114	100.0%	3,344	100.0%	3,698	100.0%						

*see footnotes next page.

Footnotes

* The release population includes all offenders released via parole, conditional release, or release to post-incarceration supervision (via the Kansas Sentencing Guidelines Act of July 1, 1993) during the fiscal year specified. Excluded are releases to detainees. The follow-up is applied individually for each inmate (release date plus the specified number of years in the follow-up period).

Explanation of row headings:

No Return to KDOC = no readmission to KDOC facilities during the follow-up period;

Violation, New Sentence = readmission to KDOC for a new felony offense;

Violation, No New Sentence = "condition violation" - readmission to KDOC for violation of the conditions of release that did not involve a new felony sentence;

New Commitment (After Discharge) = new admission to KDOC (after discharge from sentence obligation, but before the end of the follow-up period);

Active Warrant (End of Period) = offender had an active warrant as of the end of the follow-up period.

** Blank cells in table: Information not yet available (end date of follow-up period has not yet passed).

*** In some instances it is possible for the number of "No Returns" during the year to be greater than that of a preceding year. Such instances arise in cases where the offenders are on abscond status for a long period of time (counted in "Active Warrant" group), but later are reinstated on supervision in good standing and then discharged. When such reinstatements occur, the affected offenders move from the absconder group to the "No Return" group for the latest year.

NOTE: Each percentage total is given as 100 even though the sums may vary slightly due to rounding.

KDOC
2003

Offender Programs

Introduction

KDOC provides direct program services to inmates and offenders on post-incarceration supervision. The underlying objective common to all offender programs is to better equip the offender for a successful return to the community by providing appropriate educational and treatment opportunities.

Major program and service areas include:

COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS

Substance abuse treatment
Sex offender treatment
Community residential beds

FACILITY-BASED PROGRAMS & SERVICES

Medical & mental health services
Sex offender treatment
Substance abuse treatment
Special education
Vocational education
Academic education
Values-based pre-release
Pre-release
Work release
Visitor centers
Self-help

- Nearly all KDOC programs are delivered by contract providers, an approach which provides professional services from those who specialize in each of the respective service areas. Contracts are awarded through a competitive selection process coordinated through the Division of Purchases in the Department of Administration.
- KDOC staff provide program development and oversight, monitor contract compliance, and evaluate program effectiveness. Responsibility for contract procurement, administration and monitoring resides with the department's Division of Programs, Research and Support Services, headed by the Deputy Secretary of Programs, Research and Support Services.
- In FY 2003, this division is responsible for administering approximately \$8.9 million in contracts for offender programs and services. The division is also responsible for administering funds received for providing community-based treatment of fourth and subsequent DUI offenders pursuant to legislation passed by the 2001 Legislature.

¹ This division also administers most other KDOC contracts, including the medical services contract at \$25.0 million and the food service contract, at \$12.7 million. Altogether, the division's contract oversight responsibility in FY 2003 totals approximately \$47.0 million, or 21.0% of the department's systemwide operating budget.

Major Milestones and Highlights

FY 2002

The department prepared a new three-year Strategic Action Plan.

The department entered into agreements with SRS to: provide community treatment services for fourth and subsequent DUI offenders pursuant to SB 67; provide a grant-writer position dedicated to KDOC projects; provide a discharge planner/case manager to assist inmates released from El Dorado.

The Sex Offender Treatment Program added a specific substance abuse treatment component to its curriculum.

The department implemented a restructured academic education program, emphasizing individualized computer-based instruction rather than classroom instruction.

The department received a \$142,919 grant from the Department of Education to provide community transition training for inmates age 25 and younger. The grant funds 10 vocational slots at each KDOC facility.

In May 2002 the department negotiated a 3-year extension on the food service contract with ARAMARK. The contract extension was authorized by the 2002 Kansas Legislature, and is expected to result in \$1.6 million savings over the three-year period.

FY 2003

In FY 02, the department linked the electronic medical system to OMIS. In FY 03, the department will complete this process by linking back OMIS to the electronic medical system.

The department published Volume V of the Programs Evaluation Report.

The department is actively pursuing grant opportunities through the Center for Sex Offender Management (CSOM), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), and Byrne Grant funds. One such grant, if awarded, would be for a medium custody therapeutic community (intensive substance abuse treatment program). Other grants include programs for offender re-entry into the community, behavior enhancement treatment (violent offenders), and additional resources for substance abuse treatment.

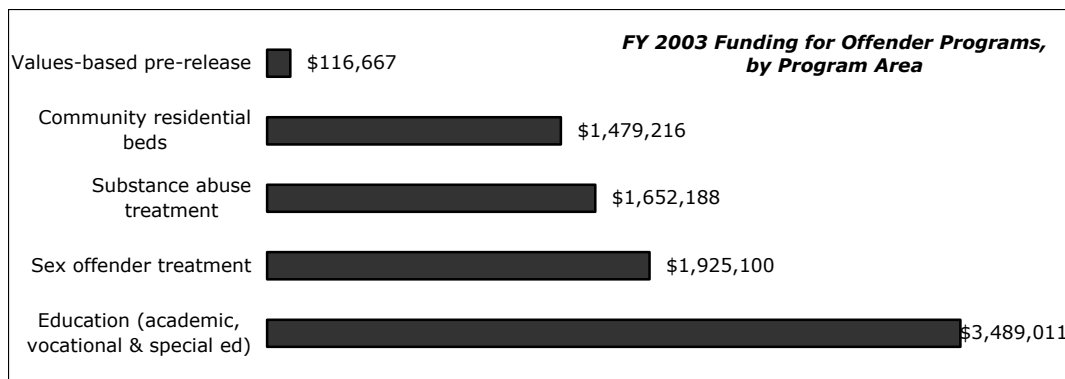
The department completed an annual review of the three-year Strategic Action Plan and updated objectives and strategies to reflect tasks accomplished and to create new strategies in relation to current needs.

The department completed the accreditation process for medical and mental health services through the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCCHC). All eight facilities were accredited for the three-year accreditation cycle.

The department began training on the Level of Services Inventory – Revised (LSIR) risk and needs assessment instrument. This tool identifies an offender's risk of re-offending as well as their criminogenic needs. This tool will be used from intake into the correctional system, to release planning back into the community, to postrelease supervision in the community.

Offender Programs

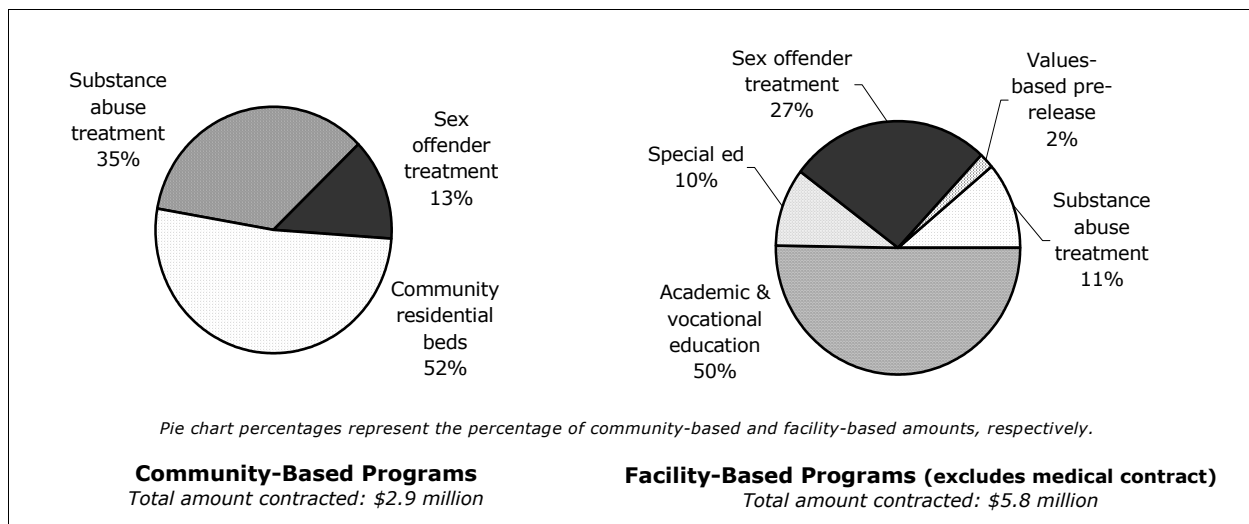
Allocation of FY 2003 Program Funds¹



KDOC has \$8.7 million budgeted for offender program contract services in FY 2003. Of the total....

- 40.2% will be expended for academic, vocational and special education programs.
- 19.0% will be expended for substance abuse treatment programs.
- 22.2% will be expended for sex offender treatment programs.
- 17.1% will be expended for community residential beds.
- 67% will be expended for facility-based programs and 30% for community-based programs.

Of the offender program total, \$2.9 million will be expended for community-based programs and \$5.8 million for facility-based programs. Allocations within these categories are presented below.



¹Amounts do not include \$188,417 in funds contracted for visitor centers. Although this contract is financed with program funds, services provided are not delivered directly to offenders. Also excluded are: \$188,686 in the Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility budget for direct delivery of substance abuse treatment services; \$159,437 in funds for community-based treatment of DUI offenders pursuant to SB 67, enacted during the 2001 session; \$30,000 for grant writing services; and \$664,456 for program adjustments not included in the Governor's budget. Adjustments of \$664,456 will be included in a request for a Governor's budget amendment.

Offender Programs

page 77

Contracts for facility-based programs & services			
Program/Service	Contractor	FY 03 Contract \$	Expiration Date
Medical/mental health	Prison Health Services	\$24,973,955	6-30-05
Medical services management	Kansas University Physicians, Inc.	194,000	6-30-04
Substance abuse treatment			
Therapeutic community (LCF)	DCCCA, Inc.	364,026	6-30-05
Therapeutic community (WCF)	DCCCA, Inc.	138,084	1-31-03
Therapeutic community (TCF)	DCCCA, Inc.	149,756	6-30-03
Education			
Academic & vocational	Southeast KS Education Service Center	2,914,211	6-30-06
Special education	Southeast KS Education Service Center	448,300	6-30-03
Educational assessment	Southeast KS Education Service Center	126,500	6-30-03
Sex offender treatment	DCCCA, Inc.	1,539,000	6-30-07
Values-based prerelease	Prison Fellowship Ministries (InnerChange)	116,667	6-30-05
Visitor centers	Outside Connections	188,417	2-28-03
Misc. service contracts (dietician; religious advisors)		11,760	6-30-03
Facility-based total:		\$31,164,676	

Contracts for community-based programs			
Program or Service	Contractor	FY 03 Contract \$	Expiration Date
Community residential beds (CRBs)	Mirror, Inc.	\$1,303,780	6-30-04
	Shield of Service	175,436	6-30-04
Substance abuse treatment			
Standard program	Mirror, Inc.	586,220	2-1-03
TC transition	DCCCA (included in the 3 TC contracts)	414,102	see table above
Sex offender treatment	DCCCA, Inc.	386,100	6-30-07
Community-based total:		\$2,865,638	

Grand Total: \$34,030,314

Note: Amounts and contract terms reflect mid-year adjustments in FY 2003.

Offender Programs

Number of program slots, by facility — FY 2003									
	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF	Totals
Academic education	15	15	30	30	10	15	15	15	145
Special education			20	30			10	10	70
Substance abuse treatment									
Standard program					40				40
Therapeutic community				100			24		124
Sex offender treatment			80	140		80	12		312
Values-based pre-release		203							203
Vocational education									325
Barbering			10						
Building maintenance				12			12		
Business support							12		
Cabinet-making				12					
Computer tech								12	
Construction			12			24			
Custodial services					8				
Drafting			15						
Food service	10		12	12		12			
Horticulture		12	12			12			
Industries technology			20						
Masonry	12								
Transitional training program		10	10	10		10			
Utilities maintenance			15						
Welding			15	12					
	37	240	251	358	58	153	85	37	1219

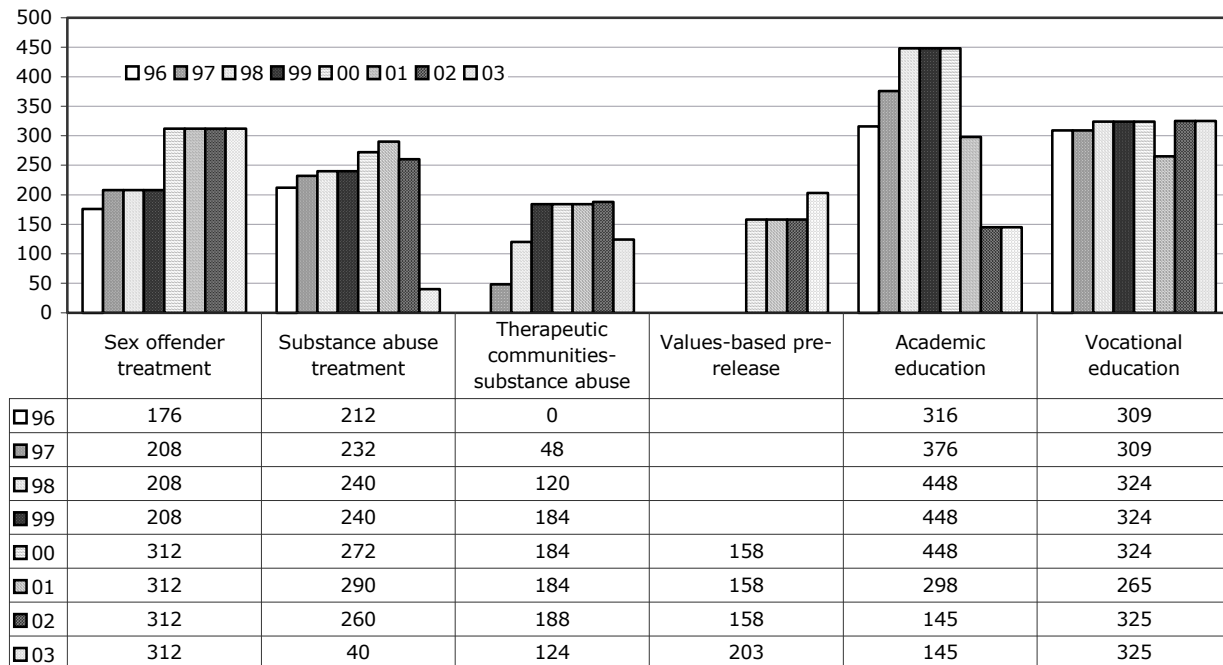
Note: All of the program slots are contracted except the 40 substance abuse treatment slots at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility, where services are provided by KDOC staff.

Number of community program slots, by parole region — FY 2003			
	Northern	Southern	Total
Community residential beds	87	72	159
Transitional therapeutic community (TTC)	32	0	32
Sex offender treatment	260	217	477
Outpatient counseling (statewide)			2,710 hours

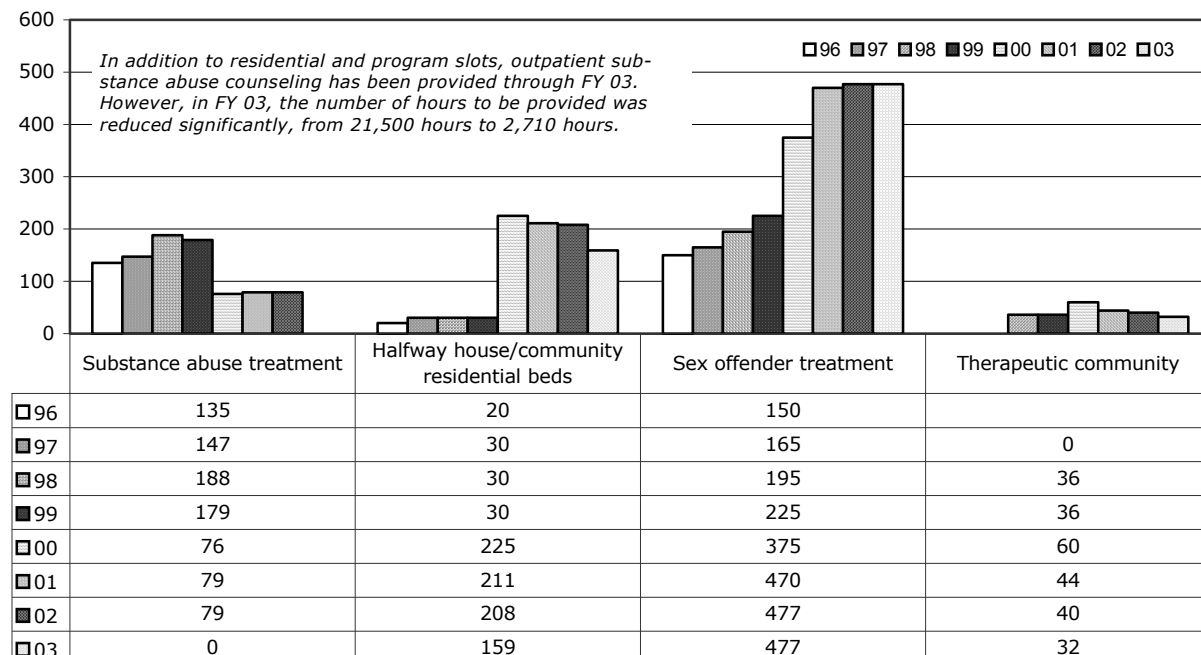
Note: The table reflects program reductions implemented mid-year during FY 2003. All community-based intermediate substance abuse treatment beds were eliminated and the number of outpatient counseling hours to be provided was significantly reduced. Reductions were also implemented in the number of community residential beds and TTC beds.

KDOC Program Capacity: FY 1996—FY 2003 (reflects mid-year adjustments in FY 03)

FACILITY-BASED PROGRAM SLOTS

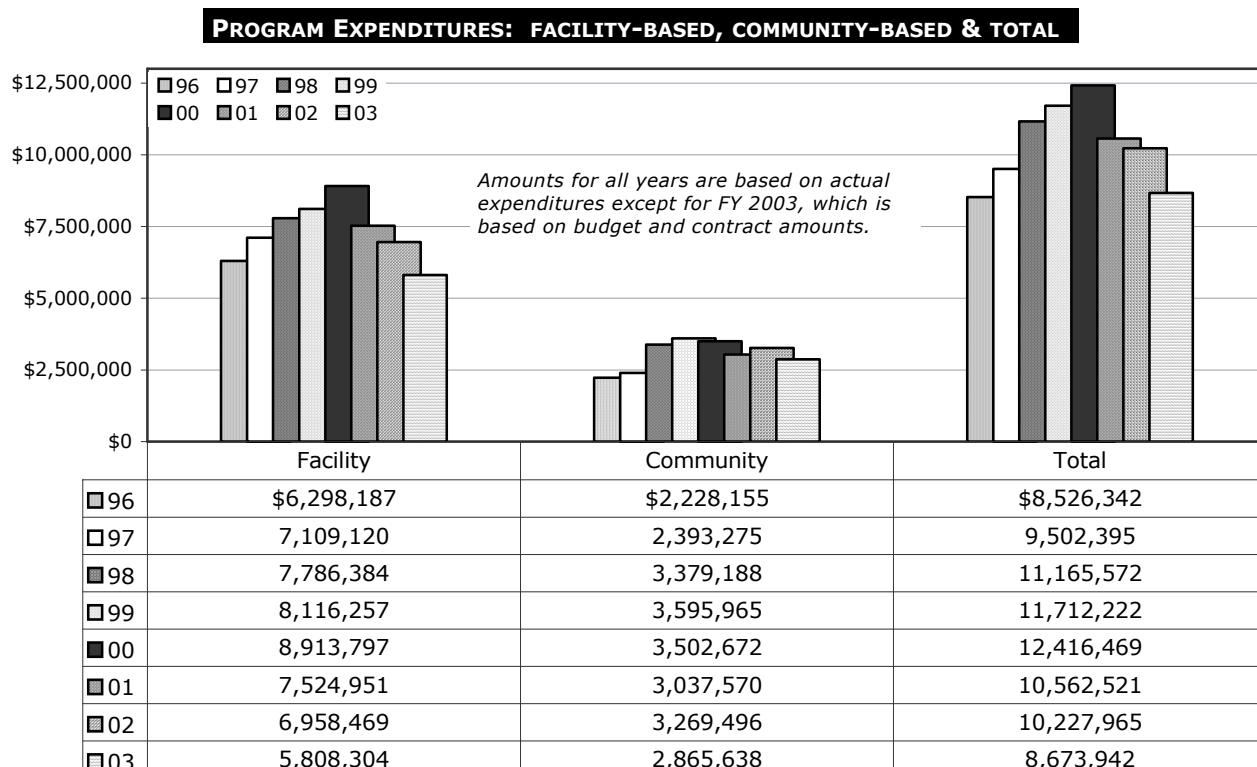


COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM SLOTS



Offender Programs

Program Expenditures FY 1996—FY 2003 (reflects mid-year adjustments in FY 03)



Because facility-based and community-based programs are included in the same budget program and are not accounted for separately when expenditures are made, an exact breakdown of actual expenditures for facility-based and community-based programs is not readily available. The facility vs. community breakdowns should be regarded as estimates. Amounts do not include funding for: visitor centers; CDRP substance abuse treatment program at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility; or, treatment services for fourth and subsequent DUI offenders; and grant writing services.

During the FY 1996 - FY 2003 period—

There was a proportional shift in expenditures between facility and community-based programs. Over this timeframe, expenditures for facility-based programs decreased from 74% to 67% of the total program expenditures.

Emphasis was placed on sex offender treatment, both in facilities and in the community. Facility-based sex offender program capacity increased by 77%, while community-based capacity more than tripled for sex offender treatment.

Because of budget reductions, funding available for offender programs has decreased each year since FY 2000. The amount available in FY 2003 is 30% less than the amount expended in FY 2000. As a result, significant reductions have been implemented in the department's capacity to provide program services, particularly in substance abuse treatment and academic education.

When compared to FY 2000, the FY 2003 program capacity represents a reduction of over 600 treatment and education program assignments systemwide.

academic & special education (facility)

purpose

Provide a curriculum that relates literacy skills to specific performance competencies required of adults for successful employment and independent, responsible community living.

Provide GED certification services.

Provide appropriate services to inmates under the age of 22 who have special learning problems to assist them in meeting the completion requirements of the educational and vocational programs provided by the department.

providers

Contractor	FY 03 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Southeast Kansas Education Service Center	\$1,241,941	6-30-06

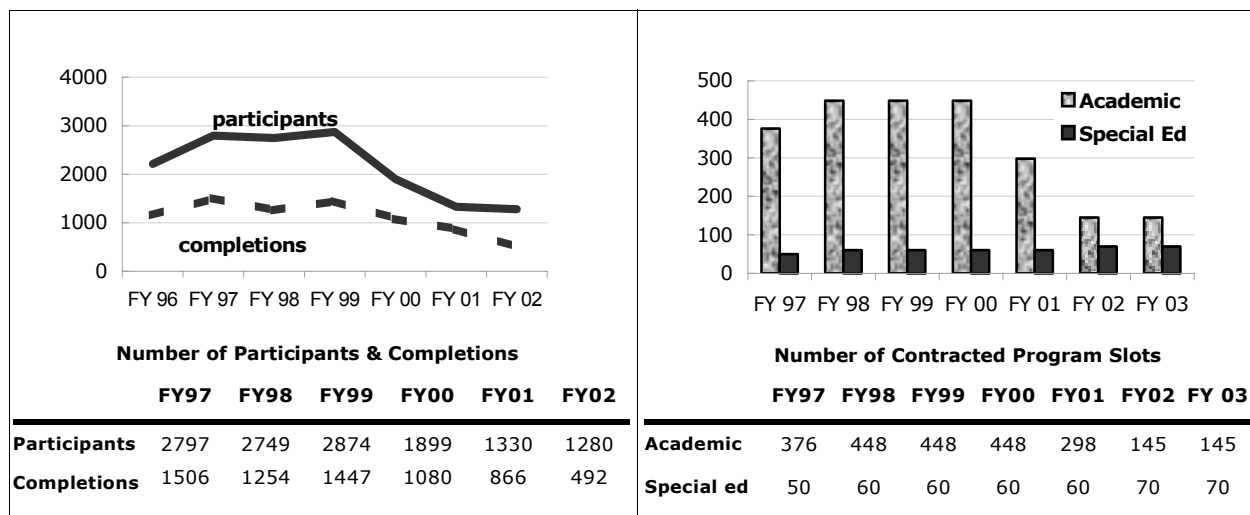
locations

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Literacy/GED	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Special ed			✓	✓			✓	✓

in FY 2002

- 198 inmates obtained a GED.
- 270 inmates completed the literacy course.

education program trends



Offender Programs

vocational education (facility)

purpose

Provide comprehensive and occupationally viable training to help inmates acquire marketable job skills and develop work attitudes conducive to successful employment.

provider

Contractor	FY 03 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Southeast Kansas Education Service Center	\$1,672,270	6-30-06

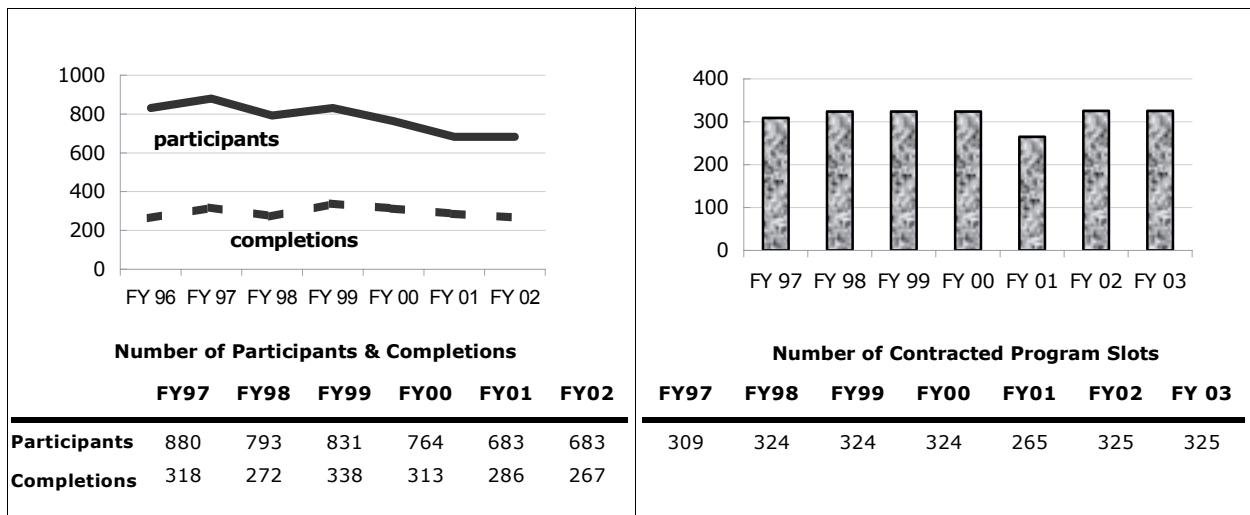
locations

	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Barbering			✓					
Building maintenance				✓			✓	
Business support							✓	
Cabinet-making				✓				
Computer tech								✓
Construction			✓			✓		
Custodial services					✓			
Drafting			✓					
Food service	✓		✓	✓		✓		
Horticulture		✓	✓			✓		
Industries technology			✓					
Masonry	✓							
Transitional training		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Utilities maintenance			✓					
Welding			✓	✓				

in FY 2002

- 683 inmates participated in vocational education programs.

vocational education program trends



Offender Programs

page 83

sex offender treatment (facility)

purpose

Provide a three-phase approach of evaluating and treating sexual offenders committed to the custody of the KDOC. Candidates for the program are inmates who have been convicted of a sex offense or a sexually motivated offense. The program is 18 months in duration, and is based on a cognitive, relapse prevention model. The three phases of the program are: orientation; treatment; and transition.

provider

Contractor	FY 03 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
DCCCA, Inc.	\$1,539,000	6-30-07

locations

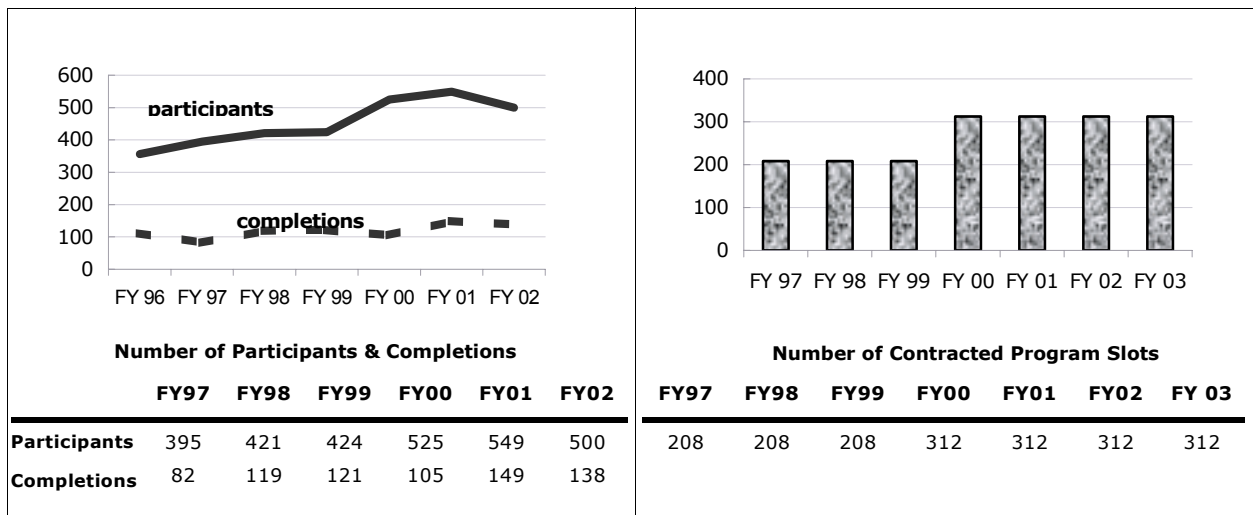
EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
		✓	✓		✓	✓	

Note: the sex offender treatment program at TCF is part of the mental health/medical contract with Prison Health Services.

in FY 2002

Sex offender treatment continues to be the department's highest priority in terms of programming resources. During FY 02, a substance abuse component was incorporated into the program. Research shows that the use of substances is a common theme and a precursor to offending.

sex offender treatment program trends



Offender Programs

substance abuse treatment (facility)

purpose

Provide offenders with a continuum of treatment services to assist them in overcoming their dependence on and abuse of alcohol and other drugs. The department offers several levels of substance abuse treatment, including therapeutic communities.

providers

Contractor	FY 03 Contract \$	Contract Expiration
Therapeutic community (LCF) DCCCA	\$364,026	6-30-05
Therapeutic community (WCF) DCCCA	\$138,084	1-31-03
Therapeutic community (TCF) DCCCA	\$149,756	6-30-03

Note: the program at Larned is delivered by KDOC staff, not contract staff.

locations

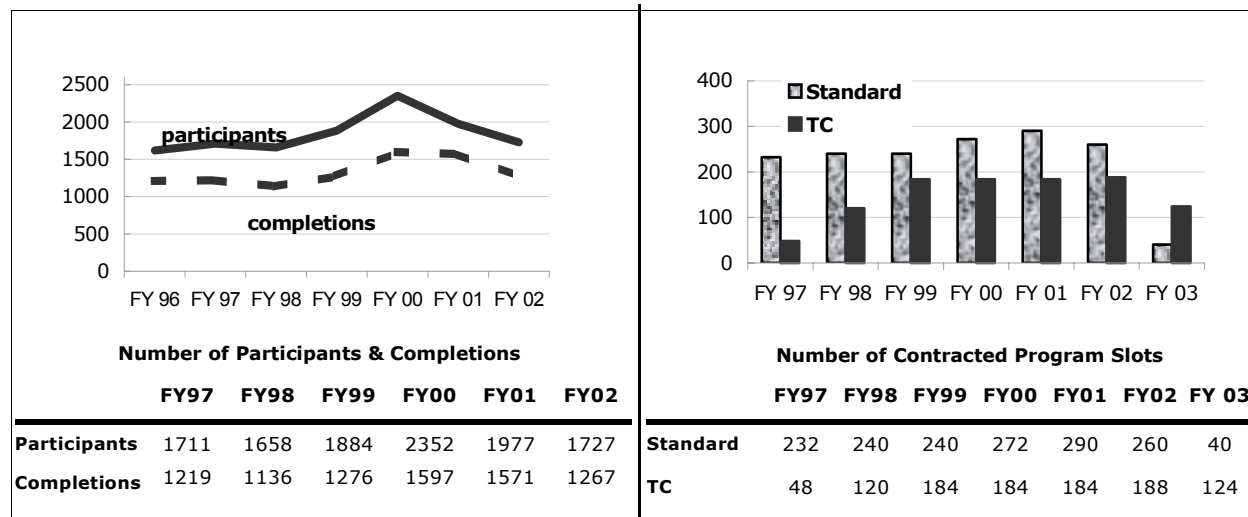
	EDCF	ECF	HCF	LCF	LCMHF	NCF	TCF	WCF
Standard treatment					✓			
Therapeutic community				✓			✓	*

**TC program at Winfield was terminated January 31, 2003.*

in FY 2002

- 1727 inmates participated in standard substance abuse treatment, including the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP) at Larned. CDRP services previously provided to KDOC inmates at Larned State Hospital were transferred to the department in FY 01. CDRP was the only substance abuse treatment program delivered directly by KDOC staff rather than contract staff.
- 425 inmates participated in therapeutic communities.
- Due to budget cuts, facility-based substance abuse programming was significantly reduced at the end of FY 02 and into FY 03. ADAPT was terminated as of June 30, 2002.

substance abuse treatment program trends



other facility programs

InnerChange

The InnerChange program is a 12-18 month values-based pre-release program at Ellsworth Correctional Facility. The program transferred from Winfield Correctional Facility in June 2002, allowing medium custody inmates the opportunity to participate. The program's capacity also increased in conjunction with the transfer, increasing from 158 beds to 203 beds. Of the total, 148 beds are medium custody and 55 are minimum custody. Placements are made on a volunteer basis. Programming also includes therapeutic substance abuse treatment. Program services are delivered by Prison Fellowship.

Women's Activities and Learning Center (WALC)

This program provides parenting skills instruction to female offenders who are mothers (and grandmothers with parenting responsibility), and also provides them an opportunity to visit with their children in an environment that is more home-like than the regular visiting area. Services include classes, workshops and support groups which address parenting issues. Services are delivered by Topeka Correctional Facility staff and by volunteers.

Second Chance Program

This program provides intensive counseling for female offenders who have experienced abusive situations, either as a child or as an adult. The program is delivered through the department's medical and mental health services contract.

Canine Programs

Most KDOC facilities now participate in programs designed to either help prepare dogs for assuming specialty assistance type roles or to improve the chances of adoption for dogs that have been abandoned.

Self-help Programs

All KDOC facilities provide offenders with the opportunity for participation in special group and/or individual support organizations for self-development or improvement. Kansas inmates participate in numerous self-help or special purpose organizations and groups that are not sponsored or financially supported by the department. Examples of these types of groups include AA/NA, Stop Violence Coalition, Native American Culture Group, M2W2, and Jaycees. Inmates also participate in a variety of religious activities and services.

community-based programs

sex offender treatment

The community-based sex offender treatment program focuses on relapse prevention skills training, and provides both basic treatment and aftercare protocols.

Virtually every sex offender under KDOC community supervision is within one hour of a program site. Services are currently delivered in 10 communities, including Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, Hutchinson, Garden City, Salina, Hays, Olathe, Pittsburg, and Lawrence. Program participation averages 475.

community residential beds (CRBs)

The CRBs provide structured living for offenders who are just being released from prison and who lack a suitable parole plan or for those on post-incarceration supervision who have encountered difficulties. The focus of the CRBs is to encourage the offender's successful return to the community.

Community residential beds are located in four communities, including Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka, and Hutchinson. Topeka has placements available for female offenders in addition to placements for males. Total placement capacity is 139 statewide. Because of budget reductions, the Shawnee CRB was closed effective December 31, 2002.

Two contractors provide CRB services, including: Mirror, Inc., whose FY 2003 contract is \$1,303,780; and Salvation Army Shield of Service, whose FY 2003 contract amount is \$175,436.

substance abuse treatment

Substance abuse treatment services include transitional therapeutic community residential placements and outpatient counseling.

32 transitional therapeutic community placements are available for offenders who successfully completed the facility portion of a TC program. These placements include 8 for females in Hoisington and 24 for males in Topeka.

2,710 hours of outpatient counseling services are available at the CRBs.

The department contracts with DCCCA, Inc. for the transitional therapeutic community program.

Seventy-nine intermediate treatment beds in Hutchinson, Topeka, and Shawnee—including capacity for 13 females and 66 males—were terminated effective December 31, 2002.

Outpatient treatment hours were reduced from 21,500 in FY 2002 to 2,710 in FY 2003.

KDOC
2003

Correctional Industries

Correctional Industries

Introduction

Kansas Correctional Industries (KCI) has two distinct components: (1) traditional correctional industries, which are operated directly by KCI; and (2) private correctional industries, whereby the department enters into agreements with private firms who locate their operations in or near KDOC facilities. In both cases, the objective is to provide meaningful employment for inmates to develop both work skills and appreciation for the work ethic.

KCI is headquartered at Lansing Correctional Facility under the direction of Rod Crawford, the KCI director. The director reports to the Deputy Secretary of Programs, Support and Research Services.

The Correctional Industries operating budget is \$10 million in FY 2003, all of which is financed with special revenues generated through KCI operations. KCI has an authorized staffing level of 76.0 FTE, 52 of which are employed by the respective industry divisions.

Traditional Industries (as of January 1, 2003)

Location	Industry	Inmate Workers
Hutchinson	Agri-business	16
	Industrial technology	1
	Laminated furniture	39
	Office systems	27
	Sewing	67
	Warehouse	5
	Vehicle/furniture restoration	29
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>184</u>
Lansing	Agri-business	11
	Chemical division	33
	Data entry	20
	Private sector porters	12
	Sign and graphics	39
	Warehouse	11
	Wood furniture	36
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>162</u>
Norton	Microfilm	39
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>39</u>
Topeka	Federal surplus property	5
	State surplus property	9
	<i>subtotal</i>	<u>14</u>
Total		<u><u>399</u></u>

- There are 14 traditional industry divisions which are located in four KDOC facilities. Lansing and Hutchinson have 87% of the traditional industry jobs for inmates.
- The products and services of KCI's traditional industries are marketed to eligible public and non-profit agencies as authorized by KSA 75-5275.
- Inmates working for traditional industries receive wages ranging from \$.25-.60 per hour, depending on work performance and longevity. This compares to a maximum of \$1.05 per day that inmates may receive in incentive pay for regular work and program assignments.

Private Correctional Industries (as of January 1, 2003)

Location	Industry	Product/Service	Inmates Employed
El Dorado	Aramark	food service	1
	Century Mfg.	tap handles/awards	76
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>77</u>
Ellsworth	Tescott Mfg.	cabinet doors	-
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>-</u>
Hutchinson	Aramark	food service	2
	Unruh Fabrication	metal fabrication	10
	Hubco	cloth bags	11
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>23</u>
Lansing	Aramark	food service	6
	BAC	leather products	20
	Compuchair	office seating	5
	CSE	emblems	19
	Heatron, Inc.	heating elements	26
	Henke Mfg.	snow plows	37
	Impact Design	screen-printed & embroidered clothing	246
	Jensen Engineering	computer-assisted drafting	5
	United Rotary Brush	street sweeper brushes	6
	VW Services	heating elements	22
	Zephyr Products	metal fabrication	27
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>419</u>
Norton	Aramark	food service	1
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>1</u>
Topeka	Aramark	food service	1
		<i>subtotal</i>	<u>1</u>
Total			<u>521</u>

The department currently has agreements with 15 private firms for employment of inmates in private correctional industries located in or near KDOC facilities. These inmates earn at least the minimum wage of \$5.15/hr. In FY 2002, private industry inmates earned \$5.7 million in gross wages, and made payments of \$1.8 million for: reimbursement to the state for room and board; transportation to work sites (if located outside of a KDOC facility); and restitution or payments to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund. These inmates also paid state and federal taxes. (See the section on Offender Responsibility for more information on private industry trends, including inmate wages and payments.) Recent legislation authorizes private firms to assist in financing construction projects at KDOC to expand private correctional industry space. To date, private financing has been used on projects at El Dorado, Ellsworth and Hutchinson.

Major Milestones, Highlights, and Plans**FY 2002**

Revenue from room and board reached its highest level ever at \$1.4 million in FY 2002—27% higher than the previous record.

Four private sector partnerships were lost, including White Wolf, RMG, Michaud and Allied Printing. Only Michaud had been a long-term partner. Three of the four were adversely affected by the economic downturn following September 11th. The other business closed following completion of work under a government contract.

One new private sector partnership was started with the addition of Compuchair, a West Coast manufacturer of office seating. Compuchair started with two inmate employees and expanded to five within a year.

Private sector employment of inmates increased from 494 in FY 2001 to 502 in FY 2002—an increase of 1.5%.

FY 2003

Private sector employment of inmates increased from 502 on July 1, 2001 to 521 as of January 1, 2003—an increase of 3.8%.

Two new private industries signed with KCI in the first half of FY 2003. CSE is an emblem maker for the uniform industry and started employing inmates in October. Tescott Woodcrafting is a cabinet door manufacturer that will start employing inmates in January 2003. CSE started with 18 inmate workers. Tescott is expected to start with five inmates. Both companies anticipate substantial growth in the coming months.

The Lansing Agri-Business has added forestry to the current cattle operation. The timber will be turned into boards for the furniture divisions and the two warehouses to help them reduce packaging costs.

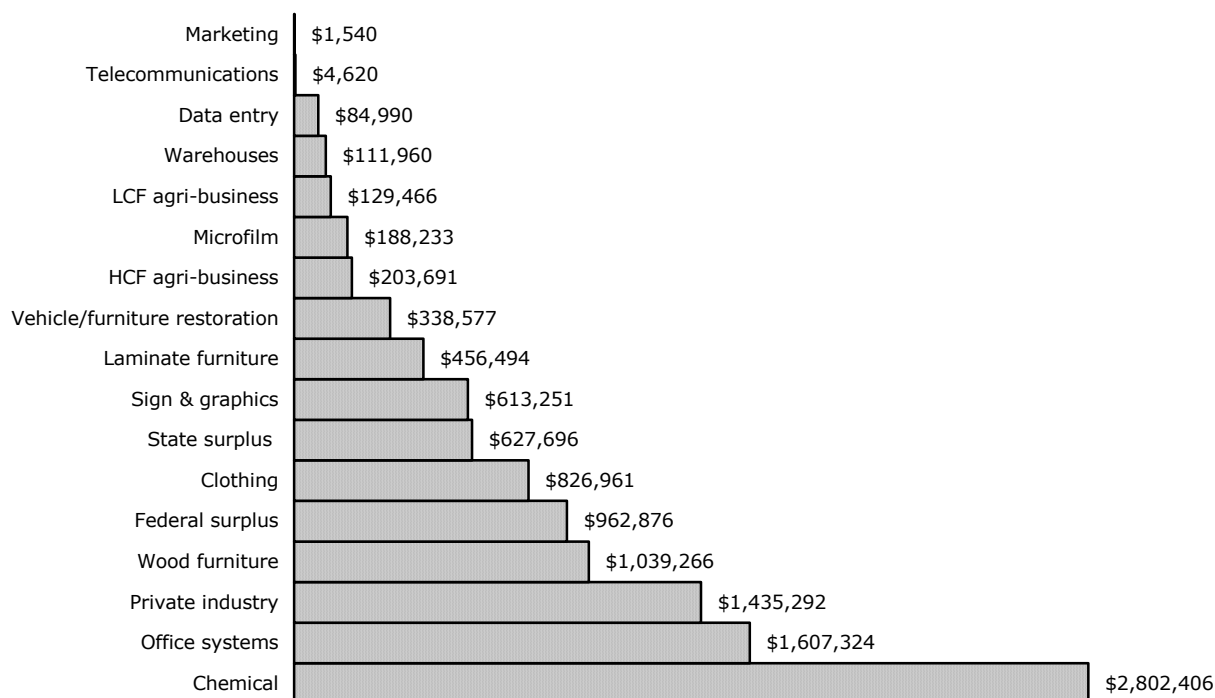
KCI bid on a \$650,000 dormitory furniture project for the University of Kansas. If KCI's bid is successful, this would be the second largest dormitory project in KCI history.

KCI Revenues & Earnings in FY 2002

Division	Revenue	Earnings (Loss)
Chemical	\$ 2,802,406	\$ 316,842
Sign & graphics	613,251	(100,726)
Warehouses	111,960	29,384
Wood furniture	1,039,266	71,657
LCF agri-business	129,466	18,521
Data entry	84,990	4,263
State surplus property	627,696	21,493
Federal surplus property	962,876	(146,602)
Private industry income	1,435,292	1,234,438
Telecommunications	4,620	2,556
Microfilm	188,233	(46,382)
Clothing	826,961	60,955
Office systems	1,607,324	97,418
Laminate furniture	456,494	65,124
Vehicle/furniture restoration	338,577	(63,157)
HCF agri-business	203,691	(28,351)
Marketing	1,540	-
	<u>\$ 11,434,643</u>	<u>\$ 1,537,433</u>

- KCI generated revenues of \$11.4 million in FY 2002—an increase of 6.2% from the FY 2001 level.
- Net earnings in FY 2002 reached \$1.5 million, a 42% increase from FY 2001.
- The source of private industry revenue is the reimbursement made by inmate workers to the state for room and board.
- Not included in the table is \$207,319 deposited in the Correctional Industries Fund from proceeds received through the lease of KDOC land and buildings to private parties. FY 2002 farm lease receipts totaled \$99,868 and building lease receipts, \$107,451.
- Total lease proceeds are expected to exceed \$240,000 in FY 2003, even with the farm leases declining, as building contracts are initiated and renewed at higher lease rates.

KCI REVENUES, BY SOURCE — FY 2002



KDOC
2003

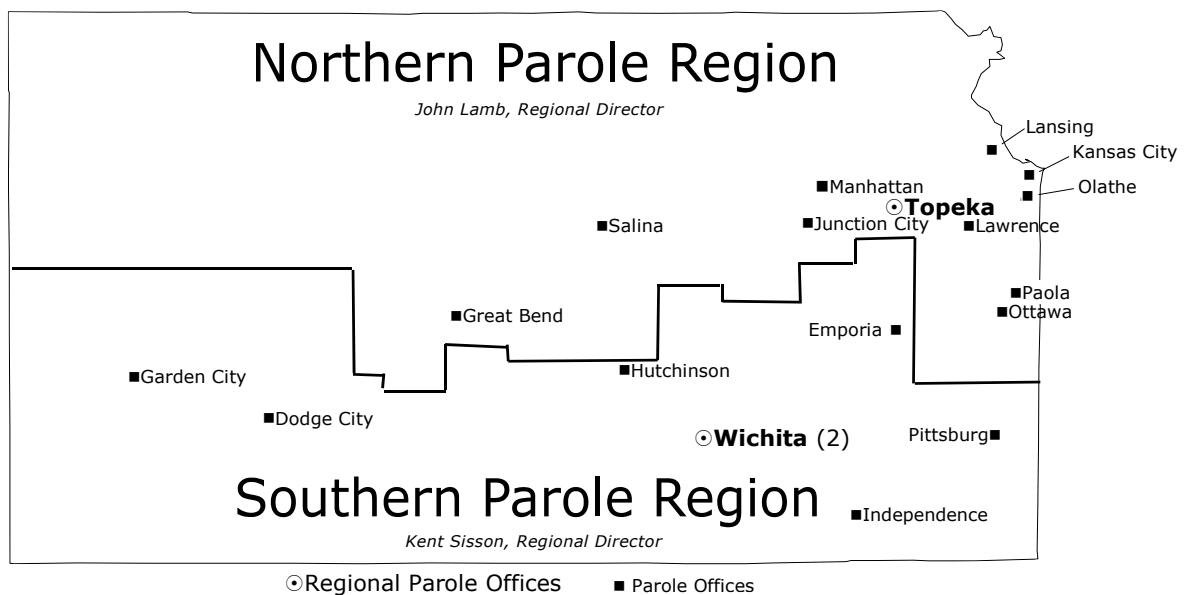
Parole Services

Introduction

The Parole Services section within the department's Division of Community and Field Services is responsible for community-based supervision of offenders who have been released from correctional facilities on parole, postrelease supervision, or conditional release, but who have not yet been discharged from their sentences. The purposes of post-incarceration supervision are to further the public safety and to provide services to the offender in order to reduce the offender's involvement in future criminal behavior.

Field supervision functions are organized into two parole regions, as illustrated below. Each region is administered by a regional parole director. The regional directors report to the Deputy Secretary of Community and Field Services.

The department has parole offices in 18 Kansas communities. Since 1994, the department has contracted with Northwest Kansas Community Corrections to provide post-incarceration supervision of offenders in 17 northwestern Kansas counties.

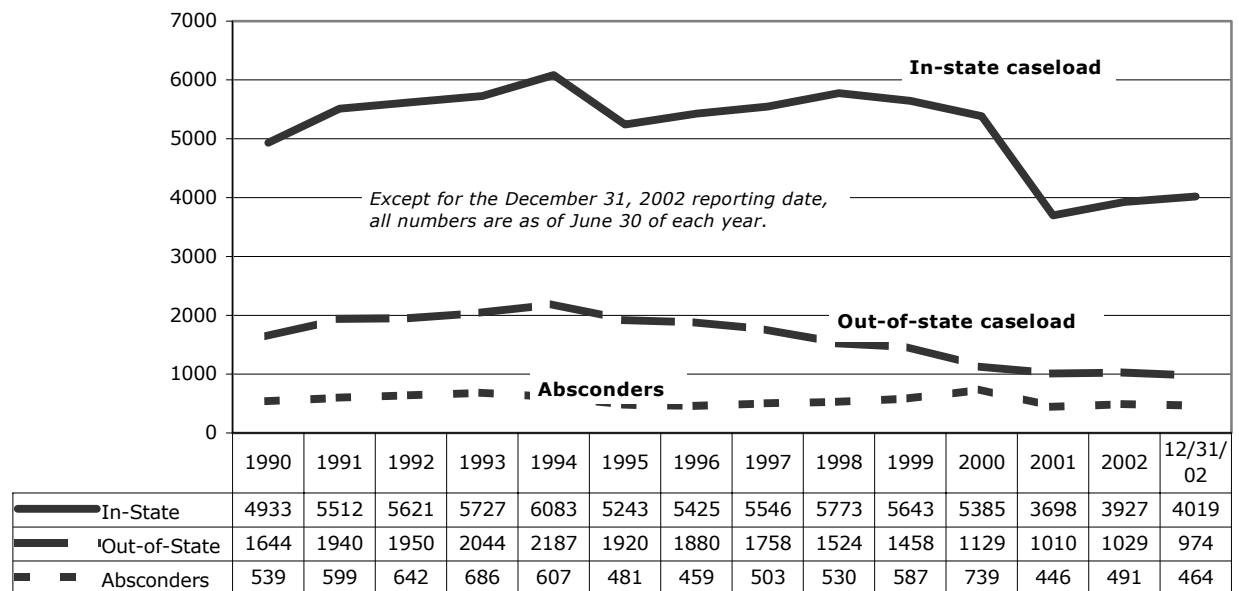
KDOC PAROLE REGIONS AND PAROLE OFFICE LOCATIONS

Caseload Composition

Parole Services has jurisdiction over:

- Felony offenders with Kansas sentences on post-incarceration supervision (in-state caseload).
- Felony and misdemeanor offenders convicted in other states who are supervised in Kansas pursuant to interstate probation and parole compact provisions (in-state caseload).
- Felony offenders with Kansas sentences who are supervised by other state jurisdictions pursuant to interstate probation and parole compact provisions (out-of-state caseload).
- Felony offenders who absconded from post-incarceration supervision prior to discharge of their Kansas sentence (absconders).

**COMPONENTS OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION UNDER KDOC'S
POST-INCARCERATION JURISDICTION
FY 1990—FY 2003 to date**



Implementation of SB 323, a bill passed during the 2000 legislative session which adjusted postrelease supervision periods for offenders in several offense severity levels, had a marked impact on the size of the in-state caseload component of the post-incarceration jurisdictional population. The in-state caseload declined 31.3% between June 30, 2000 and June 30, 2001. In-state caseload increased 6.2%, however, during FY 2002.

Major Milestones and Highlights

FY 2002

Parole staff participated in the *Wichita Assembly—Community Reconnection: A New Beginning for Offenders*, a forum which educated the Wichita community on parole supervision and reintegration issues of offenders returning to the community from prison. As a result of the Wichita Assembly, a Wichita/Sedgwick County Offender Reentry Task Force was established to address reentry policies and practices. Two KDOC staff are participating on the task force.

Parole Services staff developed and implemented a policy to comply with the provisions of SB 67 (passed in 2001), which requires the department to provide community supervision of, and treatment services for, offenders with a fourth or subsequent DUI conviction.

FY 2003

KDOC became a participant in the new Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision. This compact regulates the movement and supervision between states of offenders under community supervision.

The Wichita Day Reporting Center began operation on December 2, 2002.

In conjunction with the two-year technical assistance project from the Center for Effective Public Policy, an action plan was developed to improve policies, procedures and practices related to condition violations by offenders on post-incarceration supervision.

Sex offender supervision practices were revised to comply with provisions of the department's new systemwide policy on management of sex offenders. Also, parole staff were trained on the new policy.

Training is being provided to parole staff on the use of the Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R) assessment instrument. Policies, procedures and supervision standards are being revised in conjunction with the transition to the LSI-R. The division continues to participate in development of the Kansas Sentencing Commission's LSI-R pilot project in Johnson County. The Sentencing Commission and KDOC received a technical assistance grant from the National Institute of Corrections for training and development of a program design for the pilot.

Parole division staff reviewed the "what works" literature and supervision processes and strategies are being revised to incorporate the research findings.

The contract with Protech, Inc. was amended to provide for passive global positioning tracking services for offenders.

Practices were developed to comply with the state's new DNA law which requires the collection of samples from all Kansas felony offenders. Parole staff, in conjunction with forensic staff from the KBI, arranged for mass collection of DNA samples from post-incarceration supervision offenders supervised in Kansas.

KDOC entered into a partnership with Community Access Network to develop and implement a comprehensive, statewide, web-based resource directory. A technical assistance grant from NIC was also obtained to assist in this project.

Staffing

Parole Services has a total authorized staffing level of 151.5 FTE. The total includes: parole officers and supervisors, including those who have specialized duty assignments; administrative support staff; and, central office staff who have either management responsibilities or responsibilities related to administration of interstate compact transfers. Also included is the Director of Release Planning and the staff who provide administrative support to the Kansas Parole Board.

Of the 140.5 FTE assigned to field parole offices—

- 96 are parole officers who carry caseloads. Twenty-six officers have specialized caseloads, including 13 who supervise only sex offenders and 9 who supervise only high-risk offenders. Other specialized staff include two compact officers in Wichita and two reduced supervision officers, one each in Wichita and Kansas City. The average caseload in December 2002 was 31.8 for officers with specialized sex offender and high-risk caseloads and 44.9 for those carrying regular caseloads.
- 13 are members of the division's Special Enforcement Unit, which focuses on locating absconders, arresting condition violators, and conducting surveillance and high-risk field contacts. In FY 2001, the special enforcement unit apprehended 565 absconders and arrested 905 condition violators.

AUTHORIZED PAROLE OFFICER POSITIONS, BY REGION & CITY *(officers who carry caseloads)*

Northern Region by city	Parole Officer FTE	Southern Region by city	Parole Officer FTE
Kansas City	15	Wichita (2 offices)	36
Topeka	10	Hutchinson	5
Olathe	7	Pittsburg	3
Salina	2	Garden City	2
Lansing	2	Independence	2
Lawrence	2	Emporia	2
Junction City	2	Dodge City	2
Manhattan	1		
Paola	1		
Ottawa	1		
Great Bend	1		
Total	44	Total	52

Release Planning and Reentry

In the last three years KDOC has reviewed and revised release planning processes to identify and implement policies, practices and procedures that are conducive to preparing viable release plans for offenders, and improve the flow of information from the facility to the field as offenders are released.

The ultimate goal is to create an environment in which anyone having contact with an offender or victim from entry into the system through reintegration into the community is focused on successful reintegration of the offender, through consistent strategies based on a substantial body of research about what works. These efforts strive for transitional plans that *1) are comprehensive, 2) are based on assessed criminogenic risk and need, 3) provide a continuum of care for special needs offenders, 4) are driven by individual goals for offenders after release, 5) meet the goals of public safety, risk reduction and successful reintegration, 6) contain appropriate levels of risk management and 7) involve input from communities, victims, offenders and families of offenders.*

These efforts have the following objectives:

- Establish ongoing collaboration with key community representatives, including victims, service providers, faith-and-community-based organizations, law enforcement and neighborhood associations.
- Establish coordination of available services in the community to reduce fragmentation and ensure access to necessary services for offenders necessary for safe reintegration, and ensure adequate information is available to all stakeholders as necessary.
- Address “point of release” and “port of entry” practices to ensure that they are conducive to safe and effective transitional planning.
- Address the needs of special population offenders, including mentally ill, developmentally disabled, dually diagnosed, physically handicapped, elderly, female and sex offenders.
- Dialogue with policy and lawmakers to address community safety concerns and to ensure policies and laws reasonably balance the safety needs of the community with the reintegration needs of the offenders and demonstrate the mutual interests of both.
- Employ faith-based and community-based volunteers in the process of reentry management and transitional planning, ensuring that volunteers are screened, trained and monitored for safe and effective practices and programs.
- Employ risk management tools, case management resources, and treatment and program resources, consistent with the assessed criminogenic risk and needs of offenders.
- Remove barriers and implement support strategies that prepare case managers in the facilities and parole to be skilled, informed and enabled to engage in case management practices consistent with these goals.

The following steps have been taken in addressing these goals:

- Selected as one of four states to participate in a two-year condition violator grant through the National Institute of Corrections and Center for Effective Public Policy, to engage in a comprehensive review of policies, practices and procedures related to responding to condition violations.
- Received \$1 million “Going Home” reentry grant through the Department of Justice in partnership with other federal agencies (including Health and Human Services, Labor, Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development and Education), for comprehensive reentry program in

Shawnee County beginning July 2002.

- Participation in reentry and transitional planning activities in Wyandotte, Sedgwick and Shawnee counties.
- Conducted a systemwide survey and time study of unit team case managers to identify current practices and attitudes regarding reentry management and transitional planning as a baseline for future planning and programming.
- Implementation of a pilot project on behalf of the Kansas Sentencing Commission to use the Level of Services Inventory – Revised (a dynamic risk/needs assessment instrument) across all sectors (probation, community corrections and parole), for employment of case management, program and treatment services based upon assessed risk and needs. Also obtained technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections to implement the use of the LSI-R throughout KDOC and in the Johnson County pilot, for training, planning and program design.
- Established two Offender Job Specialist positions (at LCF and Wichita parole) through a federal grant obtained through Greenbush, KDOC's education contract provider, to address employee preparedness needs of offenders. Similar positions will be established in Hutchinson and Salina/Ellsworth early in 2003.
- Received a two-year, \$250,000 grant from the Center for Sex Offender Management for the comprehensive management of sex offenders, which will provide funding for two statewide positions to enhance KDOC's sex offender management program.
- Developed partnerships with the Wichita Regional Prevention Center and Gracious Promise in Wyandotte County related to coordination of reentry services for offenders.
- In a partnership with SRS, established the COR-Pathways program at El Dorado Correctional Facility to do specialized release planning for offenders with special needs (e.g. mentally ill, developmentally disabled, and elderly.)
- Initiated a project to fully automate the entire release planning process.

Day Reporting Centers (DRCs)

The 2000 Legislature authorized establishment of three privatized day reporting centers (DRCs)—a highly structured, non-residential program that provides intervention, supervision and program services to KDOC post-incarceration supervision offenders who have violated conditions of release but who do not require immediate re-incarceration.

In September 2000, following issuance of a Request for Proposals and a competitive selection process, the department awarded the day reporting center contract to Community Solutions, Inc. (CSI). The contractor is responsible for establishment and operation of the centers, including offender supervision and delivery of services to offenders. The DRC contract is financed with federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) grant funds and state funds on a 90% federal—10% state matching basis.

A brief description of DRC program components and status is provided on the next page.

Basic features of the DRC program

- DRC offenders sleep at home, but they are required to be at the center during normal hours of operation unless they are at work or another authorized activity. The centers are open from 8 am — 8 pm, Monday-Friday, and 8 am - 4 pm on Saturday.
- Each DRC participant is monitored 24 hours per day, 7 days per week using Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) technology, whereby the offender wears an electronic device for satellite tracking of the offender's location and movements.
- The length of DRC programming is up to 90 days, with the exact duration depending on the progress of the individual offender.
- Offenders assigned to a DRC are expected to be employed. If an offender is not employed, the DRC will assist in job development and placement activities.
- All participants are expected to perform 50 hours of community service work.
- A full-time KDOC staff member serves as an on-site contract monitor to ensure that contract requirements are met and to provide coordination between the department and contractor staff.
- Other DRC program components are tailored to the needs of each offender, including:

Target Population

Primary target: offenders on KDOC post-incarceration supervision who have violated conditions of release but who can, with the highly structured supervision provided by the DRC, remain in the community as an alternative to revocation and return to prison.

If program capacity is available: probation condition violators, including those assigned to community corrections, will be accepted if they would otherwise be revoked and admitted to KDOC custody. Local officials will determine if these offenders are placed at the DRC.

Status

Day reporting centers are operational in Topeka and Wichita. Efforts to locate a DRC in the Kansas City area were unsuccessful.

The Wichita DRC has a capacity of 120 and began accepting offenders on December 2, 2002. The Topeka DRC opened in May 2001 and has the capacity to supervise 40 offenders. Between May 2001 and December 31, 2002, a total of 446 parole offenders were referred to the Topeka day reporting center. Of those—

- 246 were accepted into the program;
- 108 were successfully discharged;
- 111 were unsuccessfully discharged.

Community-Based Programs & Services

The department contracts directly with providers for the delivery of substance abuse treatment, outpatient counseling, sex offender treatment, and community residential bed services for offenders on post-incarceration supervision. In FY 2002—

- 1,940 offenders participated in substance abuse treatment services in the community.
- 925 offenders received sex offender treatment services in the community.

Program resource availability in FY 2003, by location, is given below.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY PROGRAM SLOTS, By parole region — FY 2003			
	Northern	Southern	Total
Community residential beds			
Wichita (male)		48	
Hutchinson (male)		24	
Kansas City (male)	20		
Topeka (male)	67		
subtotal	87	72	159
Transitional therapeutic community			
Hoisington (female)	8		
Topeka (male)	24		
subtotal	32	0	32
Sex offender treatment ¹			
Wichita		149	
Hutchinson		30	
Garden City		20	
Pittsburg		18	
Topeka	93		
Salina	17		
Hays	12		
Olathe	33		
Lawrence	13		
Kansas City	92		
subtotal	260	217	477
Outpatient counseling (statewide)			2,710 hours
¹ Location of sex offender slots varies throughout the year based on need.			

KDOC
2003

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Introduction

The Community Corrections section within the department's Division of Community and Field Services has responsibility for: (1) administering grants to local programs organized pursuant to the state's Community Corrections Act; and, (2) oversight of the two state-funded correctional conservation camps located in Oswego. Management responsibility for these functions resides with the Deputy Secretary of Community and Field Services and the Director of Community Corrections.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Community Corrections in Kansas was established through enactment of K.S.A. 75-5290 by the 1978 Legislature. The program was intended to provide alternatives to both incarceration and new prison construction. Initially, community corrections was optional and counties were not required to establish community corrections programs. With the adoption of Senate Bill 49 in 1989, the 89 counties not previously participating in community corrections were required to establish programs — either singly, in groups, or by contracting with others. Services in most programs initially were targeted at adult offenders; however, the 1994 Legislature provided for statewide expansion of juvenile services through community corrections agencies. Upon establishment of the Juvenile Justice Authority, responsibility for all state juvenile offender programs, services, and grant administration was transferred to that agency on July 1, 1997.

The 2000 Kansas Legislature approved legislation which defines a target population to be served by community corrections programs. The target population includes offenders who:

- Have received a nonprison disposition as a departure to sentencing guidelines;
- Fall within a "border box";
- Have a severity level 7 or greater offense;
- Have violated a condition of probation supervision;
- Have been determined to be high risk or high needs under a standardized risk/needs assessment instrument;
- Have successfully completed a conservation camp program.

The law also requires that probation violators must be assigned to community corrections supervision before being revoked and sent to prison unless the violation includes a new conviction or the court makes a finding that the public safety or the offender's welfare would not be served by doing so. The law further provides that community corrections programs may provide services to juveniles if approved by the local community corrections advisory board. Grant funds administered by the Department of Corrections cannot be used for this purpose, however.

CONSERVATION CAMPS

The primary purpose of the two conservation camps is to provide a structured community-based sentencing option for non-violent felony offenders 16-32 years of age. The male camp opened in 1991 as a partnership between the state and Labette County. It is supported with annual state operating grants. The female camp opened in 2000, and is a facility operated by a private firm under contract with the department.

Under state law, courts must consider making a conservation camp placement: prior to sentencing an offender to prison following probation revocation; when the offender falls within a border box of the sentencing grid; or, when the court is considering a dispositional departure for an offender who falls into the presumptive non-imprisonment blocks of the sentencing grid. The Secretary of Corrections, pursuant to statute, may also make direct placements to the camps if an inmate is admitted to KDOC as a result of probation revocation or a dispositional departure from a presumptive non-imprisonment sanction, provided the offender meets camp admission criteria.

page 100

Northwest Kansas

12th

22nd

22nd

2nd

Atchison

Leavenworth

Unified Govt.

28th

Riley

Shawnee

Douglas

Johnson

8th

5th

4th

6th

Central Kansas

HVMP

25th

24th

Santa Fe Trail

Reno

Sedgwick

13th Dist.

31st

Sumner

Cowley

Montgomery

11th

South Central Kansas

Cimarron Basin

Multi-county community corrections agencies & the counties they serve			
2nd Dist:	Jackson, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee	28th Dist:	Ottawa, Saline
4th Dist:	Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Osage	31st Dist:	Allen, Neosho, Wilson, Woodson
5th Dist:	Chase, Lyon	Cimarron Basin:	Clark, Comanche, Grant, Gray, Haskell, Meade, Morton, Seward, Stanton, Stevens
6th Dist:	Bourbon, Linn, Miami	Central KS:	Barton, Ellsworth, Rice, Russell, Stafford
8th Dist:	Dickinson, Geary, Marion, Morris	HVMP:	Harvey, McPherson
11th Dist:	Cherokee, Crawford, Labette	Montgomery:	Montgomery, Chataqua
12th Dist:	Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Republic, Washington	Northwest KS:	Cheyenne, Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rawlins, Rooks, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego, Wallace
13th Dist:	Butler, Elk, Greenwood	Santa Fe Trail:	Ford; Kiowa.
22nd Dist:	Brown, Clay, Doniphan, Marshall, Nemaha	South Central:	Barber, Harper, Kingman, Pratt
24th Dist:	Edwards, Hodgeman, Lane, Ness, Pawnee, Rush		
25th Dist:	Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearney, Scott, Wichita		

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Major Milestones and Highlights

FY 2002

Major revisions to the Kansas Administrative Regulations relating to community corrections were implemented. A significant change requires that community corrections agencies submit written plans regarding their planned use of reimbursements collected by the agencies.

The Labette Correctional Conservation Camp for men and the Labette Women's Correctional Camp both achieved accreditation by the American Correctional Association.

Through the combined efforts of the department, local community corrections agencies, Office of Judicial Administration, and the Kansas Bureau of Investigation, mass DNA testing sites were established throughout the state in order to meet the statutory requirements for collecting blood and saliva specimens from all offenders who met the criteria for submission of those samples.

Total Offender Activity Documentation System (TOADS) refresher training for all community corrections staff was completed during FY 2002. A total of 284 staff were trained in 32 sessions. Twelve local community corrections staff assisted with the training.

Services through Training Plus, a grant funded program, became available to inmates at the male and female boot camps. The program provides vocation assessments, and seeks to determine if an inmate has indicators of a learning disability. Marginally performing inmates may be assessed for learning and cognitive disorders.

New standards governing requirements for transfer of supervision and data entry into TOADS were released. Contact standards were revised to allow greater flexibility for agencies.

The Kansas Sentencing Commission project to implement the Level of Services Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) on a statewide basis chose Johnson County as a pilot location. Committees consisting of representatives from community corrections, court services, parole, public defenders, judges, prosecutors, Kansas Parole Board, and KDOC began the planning process for implementation.

FY 2003

A substance abuse treatment program is now available for KDOC inmates placed at Labette Women's Conservation Camp.

TOADS training is now offered to new community corrections staff on a quarterly basis.

The target date for implementation of the LSI-R pilot project in Johnson County is scheduled for March 2003.

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

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Community Corrections Grants

The Department of Corrections administers the following grants to community corrections agencies: basic grants for adult intensive supervision (AISP), awarded to all 31 community corrections agencies; condition violator grants, awarded on a competitive basis to selected agencies; and, grants for residential center operations, awarded to community corrections agencies in Sedgwick and Johnson counties.

BASIC GRANTS FOR ADULT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION

All 31 community corrections programs receive basic grants to support their statutory function related to adult intensive supervision program services (AISP). Each program must develop an annual comprehensive plan that sets forth objectives and projected services. To receive funding, the plan must be approved by the local advisory board, the board of county commissioners, and the Department of Corrections.

The 2002 Legislature appropriated \$11.74 million for basic community corrections grants in FY 03—a decline of 5.8% compared to the amount appropriated for FY 02. The amount actually awarded in FY 03 was lowered to \$11.62 million (a 1% reduction) in order to help meet the department's \$8.3 million allotment target established by Governor Graves in November 2002.

In FY 2003—

- As noted in the table to the right, the department made basic grant awards totaling \$11,623,788 to community corrections programs for adult intensive supervision. *(This amount reflects the 1% allotment adjustment.)*
- Allocation of the FY 03 grant funds was based on each agency's average daily population (ADP) of adult offenders supervised during FY 00, FY 01, and the first nine months of FY 02. In other words, each agency's FY 03 grant award represents the same percentage of total funding as the program's share of the total ADP served by all community corrections agencies during the past 2.75 fiscal years. The grant distribution formula takes into account the shift in ADPs that has occurred since implementation of SB 323 beginning in FY 01, but moderates to some extent the grant impact on those agencies that have experienced a sharp reduction in ADPs as a result of SB 323.
- Basic grant award amounts ranged from a low of \$73,329 (Sumner County) to a high of \$2,007,578 (Sedgwick County).
- The five largest programs received 50% of the total amount granted for AISP.
- The fifteen largest programs received 77% of the total amount granted for AISP.

Agency	FY03 Allocation
2nd Judicial District	\$ 111,683
4th Judicial District	299,435
5th Judicial District	220,523
6th Judicial District	306,478
8th Judicial District	394,954
11th Judicial District	264,842
12th Judicial District	87,036
13th Judicial District	197,461
22nd Judicial District	158,664
24th Judicial District	131,510
25th Judicial District	292,470
28th Judicial District	570,006
31st Judicial District	171,931
Atchison County	104,360
Cimarron Basin	181,012
Central Kansas	336,000
Cowley County	255,551
Douglas County	276,619
Harvey/McPherson	202,854
Johnson County	1,284,400
Leavenworth County	161,903
Montgomery County	201,323
Northwest Kansas	299,700
Riley County	282,614
Reno County	367,417
South Central Kansas	189,611
Santa Fe Trails	250,344
Sedgwick County	2,007,578
Shawnee County	680,962
Sumner County	73,329
Wyandotte County	1,261,218
Totals	\$ 11,623,788

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

CONDITION VIOLATOR GRANTS

The 2002 Legislature approved \$375,000 in FY 2003 appropriations for continuation of condition violator grants for community corrections programs. These grants are not awarded to all programs, but are distributed through a competitive process. Funds under this program must be directed to supervision of and/or services for condition violators. Amounts granted for FY 2003 are given in the table below.

Recipient	Purpose	Amount
4th Judicial District	Contractual outpatient substance abuse counseling	\$ 5,000
6th Judicial District	Part-time surveillance officer	19,255
28th Judicial District	Cognitive restructuring skills group	54,212
Cowley County	Day reporting center (includes substance abuse counseling)	21,578
Douglas County	Surveillance and electronic monitoring	30,292
Northwest Kansas	Contractual substance abuse and surveillance	27,396
Johnson County	Absconder monitoring program	42,378
Sedgwick County	Substance abuse, mental health, and life skills	174,889
Total		\$ 375,000

RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Johnson County and Sedgwick County both operate residential centers as part of their community corrections programs. Separate grants are provided to these two counties to support operation of their residential centers. The combined capacity of the two centers is over 200 beds—121 of which are financed by the state. Amounts granted in FY 2003 for this purpose include \$868,568 for Johnson County and \$1,199,452 for Sedgwick County.

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

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PROGRAM SERVICES

Required. All community corrections programs must provide adult intensive supervision, a community-based sanction for offenders who require increased supervision, frequent monitoring, and intensive rehabilitative services. Other service components included in all programs are:

collection of fees/restitution job search assistance and/or monitoring
drug testing community service work coordination and/or monitoring

Community Corrections Services and Assistance by Agency

	AGENCY	FY 02 ADP	FY 03 Basic Grant Award	Fines/Fees/Restitution	Drug Testing	Community Service	Job Search Assistance	Surveillance	Elect. Mon.	\$ for Evaluations
SG	Sedgwick County	697.1	\$2,007,578	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
JO	Johnson County	417.2	1,284,400	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
WY	Unified Govt. (Wyandotte)	385.5	1,261,218	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
SH	Shawnee County	197.1	680,962	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
28	28th Judicial District	185.7	570,006	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
8th	8th Judicial District	149.5	394,954	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	⊙
RN	Reno County	135.3	367,417	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	
11	11th Judicial District	112.3	264,842	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
DG	Douglas County	109.2	276,619	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
RL	Riley County	105.3	282,614	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	
NW	Northwest Kansas	103.1	299,700	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		
CK	Central Kansas	100.3	336,000	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙
25	25th Judicial District	98.1	292,470	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙
4	4th Judicial District	97.3	299,435	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			⊙
6	6th Judicial District	95.5	306,478	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
5	5th Judicial District	82.3	220,523	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
MG	Montgomery County	78.8	201,323	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	
HM	Harvey/McPherson Counties	78.5	202,854	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	
SF	Santa Fe Trail	78.0	250,344	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		
CL	Cowley County	76.1	255,551	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	⊙
31	31st Judicial District	73.5	171,931	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			⊙
13	13th Judicial District	68.2	197,461	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		
SC	South Central Kansas	60.2	189,611	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
22	22nd Judicial District	59.0	158,664	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
CB	Cimarron Basin Authority	49.4	181,012	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		
LV	Leavenworth County	46.2	161,903	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	⊙
24	24th Judicial District	45.8	131,510	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		⊙	
2	2nd Judicial District	45.3	111,683	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			
AT	Atchison County	39.2	104,360	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		
12	12th Judicial District	32.6	87,036	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙		
SU	Sumner County	26.2	73,329	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	
Statewide Total		3,927.8	\$11,623,788	31	31	31	31	13	11	9
<i>% of total programs</i>				<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>42%</i>	<i>35%</i>	<i>29%</i>

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Discretionary. Community corrections programs typically perform case management functions and facilitate offender access to an array of community-based services. In many cases, the cost of these services is borne by either the offender and/or the providing agency. However, community corrections programs may also use basic grant funds to provide some of these services directly, with the specific mix of services determined by each local program. Services provided with grant funds at the election of specific programs—as well as the program’s core services—are indicated in the table below. A summary of discretionary services provided, by type of service, is presented in a table on the next page.

Community Corrections Services and Assistance by Agency (cont)

Transportation Assist.	Sub. Abuse Svcs	Life Skills	Housing Assist.	Volunteer Program	Class-room Space	Other	
	○	○		○		anger management; employment skills; cognitive skills; mental health	SG
	○	○		○	○	mental health; education; employment skills; cognitive interventions	JO
○	○			○		adult educational services; DNA testing	WY
							SH
○		○	○			cognitive interventions; voc-ed classes; interpreters	28
	○	○					8th
							RN
							11
							DG
○							RL
○	○		○			sex offender treatment; translators; mental health	NW
○	○		○		○	food and clothing assistance	CK
							25
	○	○					4
		○	○			DNA testing	6
						sex offender treatment	5
							MG
			○		○		HM
○	○	○		○	○	DNA test.;phys.exam; mental health;ROPE;crim.just.ed. (Spanish)	SF
						pre-placement physicals for Labette	CL
○			○			food, clothing, & utility assistance; physicals for Labette	31
							13
						anger management	SC
							22
							CB
○						\$ for substance abuse counseling and mental health counselors	LV
							24
							2
							AT
		○					12
○			○			GED prep. assistance; clothing & food assistance	SU
9	8	8	7	4	4		
29%	26%	26%	23%	13%	13%		

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

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Discretionary Community Corrections Services, By Type of Service and Agency

■ Offender Programs & Treatment Services

Substance abuse services.....	Central Kansas; Santa Fe Trail; Sedgwick; Unified Govt.; 8th Judicial District; Northwest Kansas; 4th Judicial District; Johnson
Mental health.....	Santa Fe Trail; Sedgwick; Johnson; Northwest Kansas
Academic/vocational education.....	Johnson; Sumner; 28th Judicial District; Unified Government
Employment skills.....	Johnson; Sedgwick
Life skills.....	6th Judicial District; 12th Judicial District; Santa Fe Trail; Sedgwick; 8th Judicial District; Johnson; 4th Judicial District; 28th Judicial District
Cognitive problem solving.....	Sedgwick; Johnson; 28th Judicial District
Reality-Oriented Program Experience.....	Santa Fe Trail
Sex offender treatment.....	5th Judicial District; Northwest Kansas
Anger management services.....	Sedgwick; South Central Kansas
Criminal Justice System Education for Spanish Speakers.....	Santa Fe Trail

■ Aid & Direct Payments on Behalf of Individual Offenders

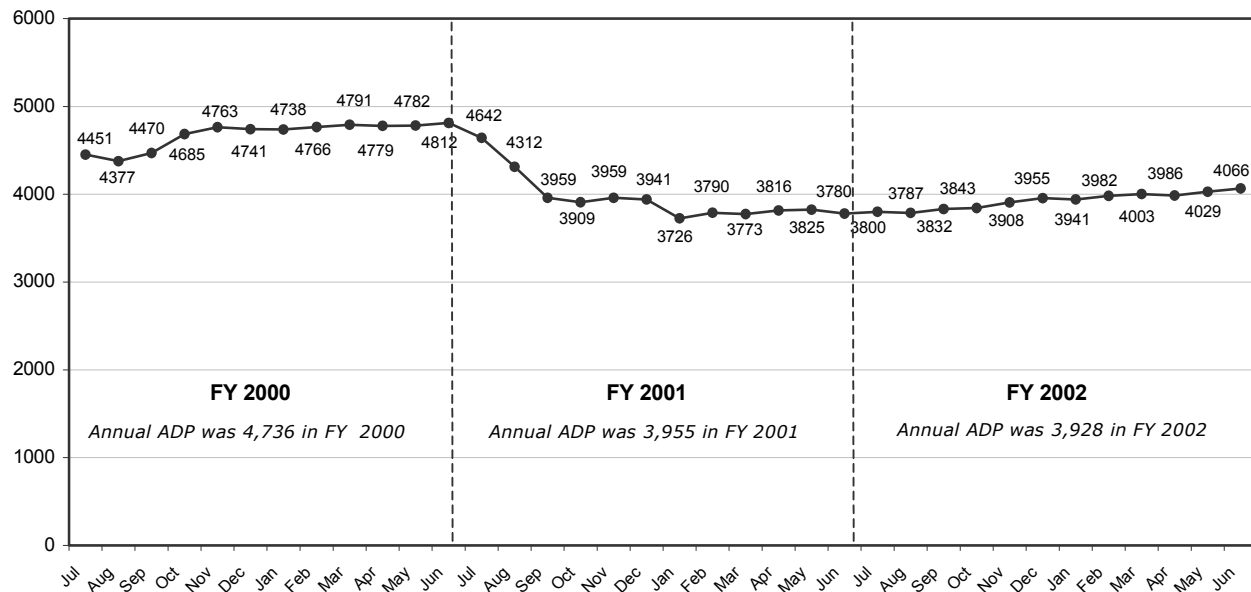
Transportation assistance.....	24th Judicial District; 31st Judicial District; Central Kansas; Santa Fe Trail; Unified Government; Northwest Kansas; Sumner; Riley; 28th Judicial District
Housing assistance.....	6th Judicial District; 31st Judicial District; Central Kansas; Harvey/McPherson; 28th Judicial District; Northwest Kansas
Monetary assistance for evaluations, treatment or education.....	6th Judicial District; 31st Judicial District; Central Kansas; Leavenworth; 8th Judicial District; 25th Judicial District; Cowley; 4th Judicial District; 28th Judicial District
Monetary assistance for DNA testing.....	6th Judicial District; Santa Fe Trail; Unified Government
Clothing assistance.....	31st Judicial District; Central Kansas; Sumner
Food assistance.....	31st Judicial District; Central Kansas; Sumner
Monetary assistance for physical exams	Santa Fe Trail; Cowley; 31st Judicial District

■ Other

Electronic monitoring.....	6th Judicial District; Harvey/McPherson; Montgomery; 8th Judicial District; Cowley; Leavenworth; Reno; 28th Judicial District; Riley; 24th Judicial District; Sumner
Surveillance.....	6th Judicial District; 12th Judicial District; Central Kansas; Harvey/McPherson; Santa Fe Trail; 25th Judicial District; 13th Judicial District; 31st Judicial District; Cimarron Basin; Atchison; Reno; Northwest Kansas; 28th Judicial District; Sumner
Volunteer program.....	Santa Fe Trail; Sedgwick; Unified Government; Johnson
Provision of space for classes, treatment, evaluations, etc.....	Central Kansas; Harvey/McPherson; Santa Fe Trail; Johnson

Community Corrections & Conservation Camps

Adult Intensive Supervision ADP's, by month, Fiscal Years 2000-2002



During FY 2002—

- the overall ADP for adult intensive supervision declined by 27 from the FY 2001 level. However, the ADP served during the last month of the fiscal year was 266 higher than the ADP served during the first month. The decline which occurred during FY 2001 was likely influenced by passage of SB 323 by the 2000 Legislature.
- the ADPs served by individual programs ranged from a low of 26 (Sumner) to a high of 697 (Sedgwick).
- nearly half of the total adult intensive supervision ADP was served by the five largest programs, including: Sedgwick (17.7%); Johnson (10.6%); Unified Government of Wyandotte County (9.8%); Shawnee (5.0%); and the 28th Judicial District (4.7%).
- 20 of the 31 programs had an average daily population of 100 or less.
- the two residential centers in Johnson and Sedgwick counties served a combined ADP of 224.8 (approximately 121 of which were financed with state funds).

Conservation Camps

There are two correctional conservation camps in Kansas, both located in Oswego, which provide a community-based sentencing option for non-violent felony offenders from 16-32 years of age. One camp serves male offenders and the other, female offenders. As described in the introduction to this section, state law requires that sentencing judges consider making a conservation camp placement for certain offenders and provides discretionary authority to the Secretary of Corrections to place certain KDOC inmates in conservation camps.

The two camps have comparable placement criteria and program elements. The program, which is up to 180 days, stresses offender accountability and rehabilitation in the context of a strict physical regimen, community service work, and educational and other programming. The program is structured with four levels; offenders must earn advancement from one level to the next based on attitude, behavior and disciplinary record. Inmates receive GED preparation and instruction, participate in psychosocial groups, including but not limited to, anger management, budgeting, basic life skills, and community reintegration activities. Substance abuse education also is provided. Offenders who satisfactorily complete the conservation camp program are referred to the appropriate community corrections program for at least six months of follow-up supervision.

Although both camps are located in Oswego, they are not co-located with each other. Operation of both camps is supported financially by the state, but the camps are managed by a private firm, GRW, Inc., under separate contracts with Labette County (for the male camp) and KDOC (for the female camp).

LABETTE CORRECTIONAL CONSERVATION CAMP (LCCC)

The LCCC accepts statewide placements of male inmates made by sentencing courts and, in some cases, by the Secretary of Corrections. The camp opened as a 104-bed facility in 1991, but has since been expanded to a capacity of 191. The original construction was financed through the sale of bonds by the Kansas Development Finance Authority; debt service and operating costs are financed by the state through annual appropriations. The expansion of the camp was approved by the 1997 Legislature and was financed primarily through federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Program (VOI/TIS) grant funds. In FY 2002, the camp—

- helped construct seven single-family homes and one independent living facility in southeast Kansas.
- completed 122,814 inmate work hours, of which 93,946 were community service hours.
- had an average daily population of 156.9, and a total of 261 program graduates.
- had 87 inmates who earned a GED.

The LCCC population as of December 31, 2002 was 153.

LABETTE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CAMP

The LWCC is a 32-bed privatized facility developed under contract with the Department of Corrections. The contract provides for up to 17 placements of KDOC inmates and 15 court placements. Contract services are purchased on a per diem basis, with costs financed with a combination of VOI/TIS federal grant funds and state funds. The facility was developed and currently remains under private ownership, although the contract provides for eventual state ownership.

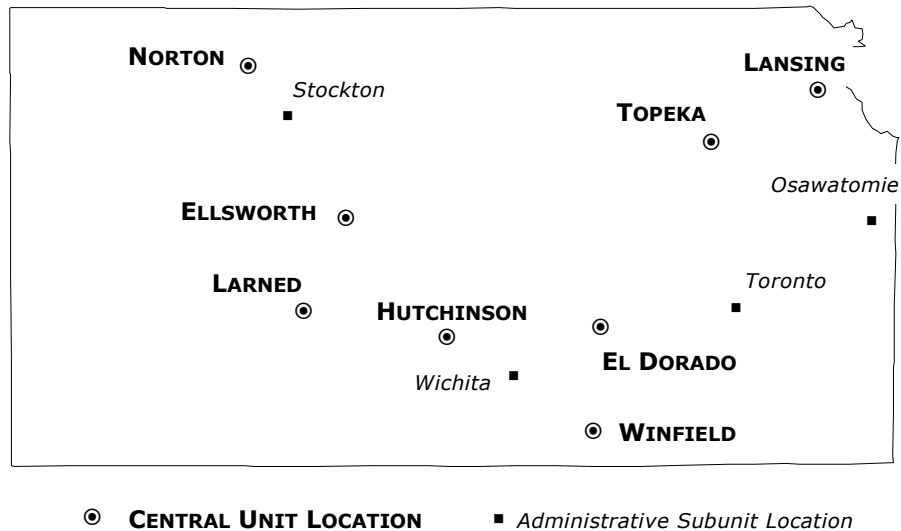
The camp accepted its first admissions in January 2000. In FY 2002, the camp: completed 29,737 inmate work hours, of which 9,509 were community service hours; had an ADP of 20; had 33 program graduates; and, had 6 inmates who earned a GED.

The LWCC population as of December 31, 2002 was 11.

KDOC
2003

Facilities

Location of KDOC Correctional Facilities



The Kansas Department of Corrections operates 8 correctional facilities, with units located in 12 Kansas communities. Correctional facilities, their administrative subunits and commonly used abbreviations are identified below.

EL DORADO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (EDCF)

Central Unit
North Unit
East Unit (Toronto Correctional Facility)
Reception and Diagnostic Unit (males)

ELLSWORTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (ECF)

HUTCHINSON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (HCF)

Central Unit
East Unit
South Unit

LANSING CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (LCF)

Central Unit
East Unit
South Unit (Osawatomie Correctional Facility)

LARNED CORRECTIONAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY (LCMHF)

Central Unit
West Unit

NORTON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (NCF)

Central Unit
East Unit (Stockton Correctional Facility)

TOPEKA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (TCF)

Central Unit
Reception and Diagnostic Unit (females)

WINFIELD CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (WCF)

Central Unit
Wichita Work Release Facility (WWR)

Management Responsibilities

The Division of Facility Management is responsible for oversight and coordination of facility-based operations and inmate movement, while daily operations are the responsibility of the respective facility wardens.

Central office responsibilities include:

- systemwide policies and procedures
- oversight of facility operations
- capital improvements planning and project management
- inmate claims, grievances and correspondence
- inmate classification
- inmate population management
- sentence computation
- interstate corrections compact
- sex predator commitment review and tracking

All KDOC facilities have achieved accreditation by the American Correctional Association and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care.

Major Milestones and Highlights**FY 2002**

The minimum hiring age for corrections officers was lowered to 19 systemwide.

The department terminated its operations on the grounds of the former Topeka State Hospital. The functions previously performed at this location were transferred to Topeka Correctional Facility's Central Unit, where projects were approved for renovation of J Cellhouse, and for construction of a new laundry building and a new staff development building.

The new 100-cell housing unit at Ellsworth Correctional Facility (ECF) was completed. The unit is being used to house 200 medium custody inmates but could, if necessary, be used instead to house 100 maximum custody inmates. The project also includes a new staff development building, a new inmate work building, and a warehouse expansion.

Because of capacity limitations in the higher custody levels, the department entered into a contract for temporary placement of approximately 100 medium custody male inmates in a private correctional facility prior to availability of the new Ellsworth cellhouse. The contract was terminated upon completion of the ECF cellhouse.

The department entered into a contract with the federal Bureau of Prisons for placement at TCF of up to 25 female inmates from the federal system.

The new programs building at Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility (LCMHF) was completed. The building was approved by the Legislature to allow transfer of the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program from Larned State Hospital to LCMHF.

A three-year grant study of drug interdiction practices at Hutchinson Correctional Facility (HCF) was completed.

FY 2003

The work release program for women was transferred from Wichita Work Release Facility (WWRF) to Topeka Correctional Facility, and the program capacity was increased from 10 to 20. Following the transfer of the women's program, the space at WWRF was reconfigured to provide for an expansion of the male work release program. The result was a net capacity increase of 52 beds, and a male work release program capacity increase of 62.

A pilot ESCO program was implemented at HCF to install \$1.4 million in needed energy upgrades, the cost of which will be paid back through 10 years of savings from lower utility costs. A similar program will be implemented at other KDOC facilities.

A masonry wall repair project was completed at HCF, and a new project initiated for renovation of the kitchen at HCF.

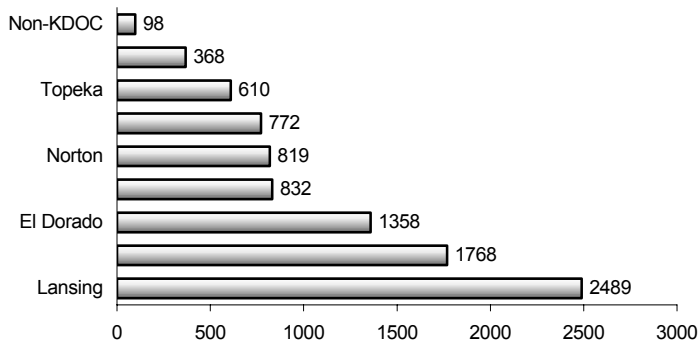
Video visitation has been implemented at HCF and EDCF.

The number of jail per diem days reimbursed by KDOC for housing post-incarceration supervision condition violators in the nine largest counties decreased from 3,724 days in March 2002 to 1,608 in December 2002. During this period, the backlog for admission of new court commitments and condition violators was eliminated.

Intensive Management Units were established at selected facilities for improved management of difficult and high risk inmates.

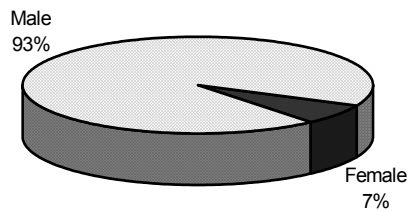
A new sexual assault prevention program was implemented, and improvements were made to the suicide prevention program.

By location.....



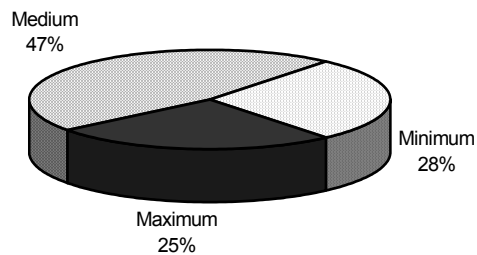
The three largest facilities—Lansing, Hutchinson, and El Dorado—represent 62% of total systemwide capacity.

By gender.....



Over 90% of the department's bedspace is for male inmates. Nearly all of the capacity for females is at Topeka Correctional Facility.

By security classification of bedspace.....



The largest capacity component by security classification is medium, with 4,249 beds, or 47% of the total. Minimum and maximum bedspace totals are 2,543 (28%) and 2,322 (25%), respectively.

Facilities

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KDOC CORRECTIONAL CAPACITY

By location, gender and security designation as of December 31, 2002

Facility	Males				Females				Total
	Max	Med	Min	Total	Max	Med	Min	Total	
KDOC									
Lansing	838	943	708	2489					2489
Hutchinson	548	932	288	1768					1768
El Dorado	699	487	172	1358					1358
Norton		539	280	819					819
Ellsworth		794	38	832					832
Topeka				0	62	548		610	610
Winfield			772	772			0	0	772
Larned	150		218	368					368
Subtotal KDOC	2235	3695	2476	8406	62	548	0	610	9016
Non-KDOC									
Larned State Hospital	20			20	5			5	25
Labette conservation camp			50	50					50
Female conservation camp							17	17	17
Contract jail		6		6					6
Subtotal Non-KDOC	20	6	50	76	5	0	17	22	98
Total Capacity	2255	3701	2526	8482	67	548	17	632	9114

Capacity vs. Population 12-31-02		
	Population	Capacity
Males		
Lansing	2,452	2,489
Hutchinson	1,840	1,768
El Dorado	1,388	1,358
Norton	824	819
Ellsworth	821	832
Topeka	-	-
Winfield	714	772
Larned	352	368
Non-KDOC	15	76
Total Male	8,406	8,482
Females		
Topeka	557	610
Non-KDOC	4	22
Total Female	561	632
Grand Total	8,967	9,114

- Total correctional capacity includes bedspace in facilities operated by KDOC, as well as placements in facilities operated by other agencies pursuant to contract or interagency agreement.
- Several KDOC facilities are responsible for administration of minimum security satellite units located in other communities (e.g. Lansing is responsible for 80 beds in Osawatomie, El Dorado for 70 beds in Toronto, Norton for 112 beds in Stockton, and Winfield, 250 beds at Wichita Work Release.)
- Capacity includes the new 200-bed medium-security housing unit at Ellsworth which became operational in late May 2002. Also included is a 52-bed expansion at Wichita Work Release implemented in December 2002.
- Capacity numbers do not include 250 "special use beds" used primarily for infirmary and disciplinary segregation purposes.
- The December 31st female inmate population includes 22 federal inmates housed at Topeka pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.

KDOC Capacity Changes, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2003 to date

FY 1995—FY 1998					FY 1999—FY 2003 to date				
FY	Facility	Male	Female	Total	FY	Facility	Male	Female	Total
	6-30-94 Capacity	6233	376	6609					
1995	El Dorado	119		119	1999	El Dorado	-64		-64
	Hutchinson	10		10		Topeka	-30	48	18
	Lansing	296	-56	240		Larned	85		85
	Norton	18		18		Norton	205		205
	Topeka	-107	107	0		Labette	40		40
	Labette	10		10	+284	6-30-99 Capacity	7949	557	8506
	Contract Jail	-14		-14					
+383	6-30-95 Capacity	6565	427	6992	2000	Hutchinson	178		178
						Lansing	154		154
1996	El Dorado	263		263		Larned	25		25
	Ellsworth	48		48		Norton	2		2
	Hutchinson	76		76		Topeka	-81	76	-5
	Lansing	72		72		Female Conservation Camp		17	17
	Larned	24		24	+371	6-30-00 Capacity	8227	650	8877
	Topeka		66	66					
	Winfield	100		100	2001	El Dorado	258		258
	Larned State Hospital	-32	-5	-37		Larned	30		30
	Topeka Halfway House		-4	-4		Topeka	-220	-16	-236
+608	6-30-96 Capacity	7116	484	7600		Hutchinson	-70		-70
						Larned State Hospital	-43		-43
1997	Hutchinson	-2		-2	-61	6-30-01 Capacity	8182	634	8816
	Lansing	280		280					
	Topeka	-30	25	-5	2002	Ellsworth	200		200
	Winfield	5		5		Topeka		-80	-80
+278	6-30-97 Capacity	7369	509	7878	+120	6-30-02 Capacity	8382	554	8936
1998	Hutchinson	13		13	2003	Hutchinson	70		70
	Lansing	120		120		Topeka		88	88
	Larned	54		54		Contract Jail	-10		-10
	Topeka	30		30		Larned State Hospital	-22		-22
	Winfield	127		127		Wichita Work Release	62	-10	52
+344	6-30-98 Capacity	7713	509	8222	+178	12-31-02 Capacity	8482	632	9114

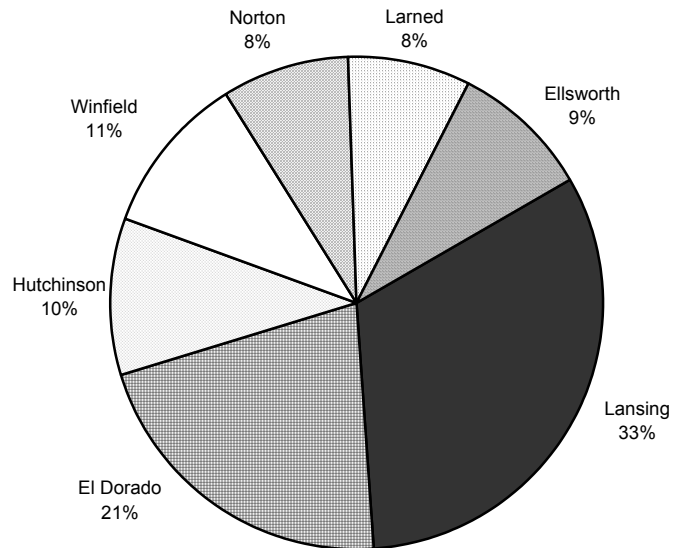
The table above summarizes the **net** capacity change for each facility during each fiscal year. The number given for a specific facility may involve more than one capacity-related adjustment during the year. For example, the FY 2001 adjustment of 258 shown for El Dorado represents +320 beds resulting from completion of the RDU project and -62 resulting from converting use of one-half of a cellhouse from medium custody to maximum custody.

KDOC Capacity Changes, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2003 to date (cont)**CAPACITY ENHANCEMENTS OCCURRED AT ALL KDOC FACILITIES
DURING THIS TIME PERIOD.....**

- Doublecelling (or increased occupancy of multi-person cells) was implemented at:

El Dorado	Hutchinson
Topeka	Lansing
- A new maximum security living unit for females was constructed at Topeka, allowing the department to confine most female inmates at TCF and terminate co-corrections at Lansing.
- Previously abandoned state hospital buildings were renovated to create additional minimum security housing at Winfield.
- A state hospital building at Larned was converted to correctional use and now houses minimum security inmates.
- New medium security housing units were constructed at Norton and Ellsworth, financed with a combination of federal and state funds.
- The department renovated and re-opened previously abandoned structures at Lansing, including a cellhouse in the Central Unit and minimum security living units in the East Unit.
- Minimum security housing was expanded (and the work release program relocated) at Hutchinson through new construction and reconfiguration of space in the South Unit.
- A building originally intended for industries use was converted to medium security housing at El Dorado.
- Capacity of the minimum security living unit was expanded at Ellsworth.
- Capacity of Wichita Work Release was expanded through a reconfiguration of existing space following transfer of the women's work release program from Wichita to Topeka.

Net Change in Capacity, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2003 (through 12-31-02)



Facility change as % of total net change

	Male	Female	Total
El Dorado	576	0	576
Ellsworth	248	0	248
Hutchinson	275	0	275
Lansing	922	-56	866
Larned	218	0	218
Norton	225	0	225
Topeka	-438	314	-124
Winfield	294	-10	284
Non-KDOC	-71	8	-63
	2249	256	2505

Net Change in Capacity, by Facility: FY 1995—FY 2003 (through 12-31-02) (cont)**The 2505 net increase in capacity between FY 1995 and FY 2003—**

- Represented a 38% increase in total capacity, including a 36% increase in capacity for males and a 68% increase in capacity for females.
- Was achieved in significant part through renovation projects at existing facilities. Approximately 1,850 beds or 74% of the net increase involved renovation projects or doublecelling in previously existing structures.
- Included new construction projects resulting in an increase of 645 beds, including: 200 at Norton, 200 at Ellsworth, 75 at Topeka, 40 at Labette Correctional Conservation Camp, 17 at the female conservation camp, a net of 13 at Hutchinson's South Unit, and a net of 100 at El Dorado (see note below).
- Required expenditures totaling \$27.9 million. The net average cost per bed added was \$11,145—including an average cost of \$31,312 per bed for new construction projects and \$4,144 per bed for renovation projects.
- The capital costs reflect some but not all of the beds associated with the cellhouses constructed at El Dorado for transfer of the male reception and diagnostic unit. This project was not primarily a capacity project, but it did result in a net capacity increase for the department. The RDU transfer involved an increase of 320 beds for El Dorado and a decrease of 220 beds for Topeka, for a net systemwide increase of 100 beds. For purposes of calculating total and per bed costs associated with capacity expansion, only those costs related to the net increase of 100 beds resulting from the RDU project are included.

El Dorado Correctional Facility

Including Toronto Correctional Facility

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Charles E. Simmons, Warden

History

Central Unit

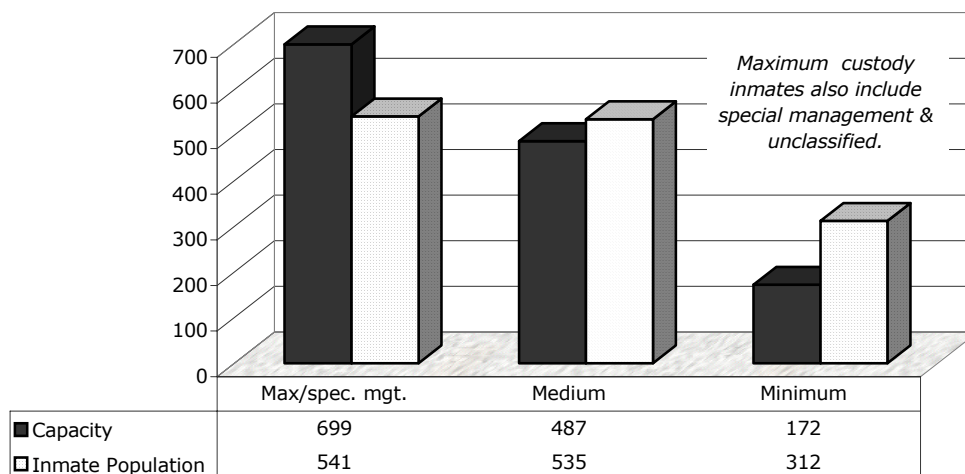
- 1991 The facility opened in January 1991. EDCF was consolidated administratively with the El Dorado Correctional Work Facility and Toronto Correctional Facility.
- 1998 The first correctional industry building project financed with private funds was erected and donated to the state. The project involved expansion of an existing
- 1999 The Legislature approved construction of two new cellhouses for the purpose of transferring the male RDU function to EDCF.
- 2001 Construction was completed on two new 128-cell living units suitable for single-cell occupancy of maximum custody inmates or double-cell occupancy of medium custody inmates. In March, the male RDU function was transferred from Topeka to
- 2002 Century Manufacturing, the private correctional industry at EDCF, expanded its operations at the facility, currently employing up to 80 inmates.

Minimum Units

- 1965 The Toronto Correctional Facility opened (named the Toronto Honor Camp at that time.)
- 1982 The EDCF North Unit opened (named the El Dorado Honor Camp at that time.)

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2002)

Capacity	1,358	<i>EDCF operates the maximum/medium security Central Unit and two minimum security satellite units at the El Dorado and Toronto reservoirs. Capacity increased in March 2001 upon completion of the two new cellhouses and the transfer of RDU to the facility. All of the EDCF capacity is for housing male inmates, including general population, long-term segregation, and RDU inmates.</i>
Population	1,388	
FY 02 ADP	1,413	

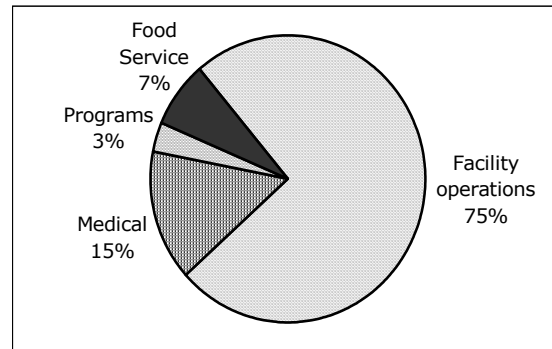


FY 03 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	466.5 (353 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$20.4 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$19,406 (ADP: 1,410)

Estimated FY 2003 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2003 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2003 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 03 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Vocational education	22

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of January 1, 2003

Century Manufacturing (private)	76
Aramark (private)	1

In FY 2002

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 133,411 hours of community service work, valued at \$687,067.
- ♦ Inmates working for private employers earned \$727,735 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$181,935 for room and board.
 - paid \$24,076 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$12,311 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$122,071.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ EDCF inmates paid:
 - \$14,276 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$3,677 in sick call fees.

Ray Roberts, Warden

History

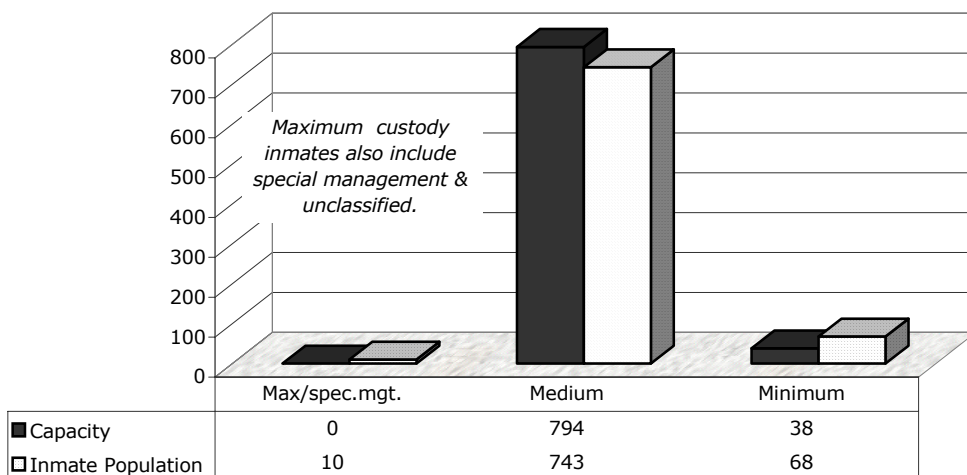
- 1988 The first inmates were received at ECF on August 8, 1988.
- 1994 ECF was assigned a specialized role as a parole condition violator facility.
- 1996 Because the need for a specialized condition violator facility no longer existed when the department implemented a systemwide privileges and incentives system, ECF assumed its original role as a multi-custody general population facility.
- 1999 Under provisions of recently approved legislation, Century Manufacturing assisted in financing a correctional industry space expansion project at ECF—the second such project to be approved under the new law.
- 2000 The Legislature approved \$6.18 million in federal and state funds for construction of a new 100-cell living unit at the facility.
- 2002 The new living unit was completed and began housing inmates in May 2002. The cellhouse has the capacity to house 200 medium custody inmates. If necessary, however, the cellhouse could be used to house 100 maximum custody inmates instead.

Century Manufacturing closed its private correctional industry operations at the facility.

The InnerChange program, a values-based prerelease program, was transferred from Winfield to Ellsworth.
- 2003 Tescott Woodcrafters, a private correctional industry, started operations on January 21, 2003.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2002)

Capacity	832	<i>ECF is a medium/minimum security facility for housing general population male inmates. Capacity increased in 2002 following completion of the new 200-bed housing</i>
Population	821	
FY 02 ADP	630	

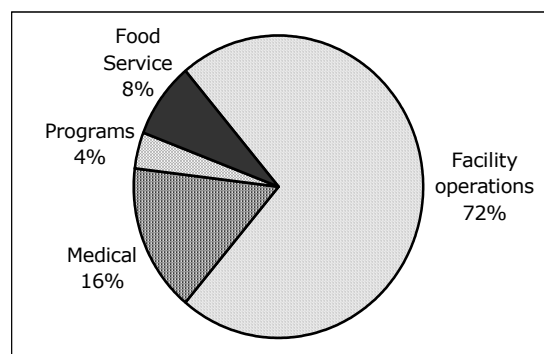


FY 03 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	223.0 (147 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$10.3 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$17,728 (ADP: 805)

Estimated FY 2003 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2003 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2003 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 03 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Vocational education	22
Values-based prerelease	203

Correctional Industries

Tescott Woodcrafters (private)	-
...became operational on January 21, 2003 with five inmates. The number of inmates employed will increase to 10 within six months and 30 within 18 months.	

In FY 2002

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 67,637 hours of community service work, valued at \$348,331.
- ♦ Inmates working for private employers earned \$461,828 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$115,459 for room and board.
 - paid \$10,578 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$12,514 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$78,032.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ ECF inmates paid:
 - \$7,279 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

Hutchinson Correctional Facility

page 122

Louis Bruce, Warden

History

Central Unit

- 1898 The first cellhouse, Cellhouse A, was completed. C Cellhouse was completed in 1901, B in 1912 and D in 1927.
- 1972 The work release program opened.
- 1978 The Legislature appropriated funds for major cellhouse renovation, a project which was completed over the period 1981-1986.
- 1990 The facility name was changed from Kansas State Industrial Reformatory to Hutchinson Correctional Facility; the facility was consolidated administratively with the Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility.
- 2000 A renovation project was completed to relocate the facility's medical clinic.
The facility's first private correctional industry began operation.

South Unit

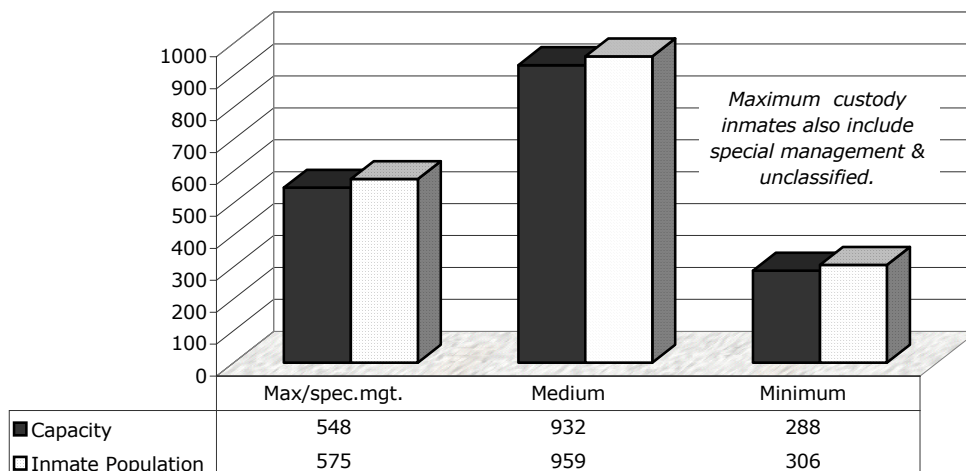
- 1985 The minimum security South Unit was constructed.
- 1997 The Legislature approved a construction project to expand the South Unit, which was completed in 1998. The work release program was also transferred to the South Unit at that time, and increased from 19 to 32 slots (it has since increased to

East Unit

- 1988 The Legislature authorized creation of the 400-bed medium security Hutchinson Correctional Work Facility at a vacant mobile home production facility. The first inmates were received at the facility on January 23, 1989.
- 1999 Through a reconfiguration of living unit space, the East Unit capacity was increased by 80 beds.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2002)

Capacity	1,768	<i>HCF is a multi-custody facility for housing general population male inmates. In addition to the maximum security Central Unit, the facility also includes the medium security East Unit and the minimum security South Unit.</i>
Population	1,840	
FY 02 ADP	1,789	

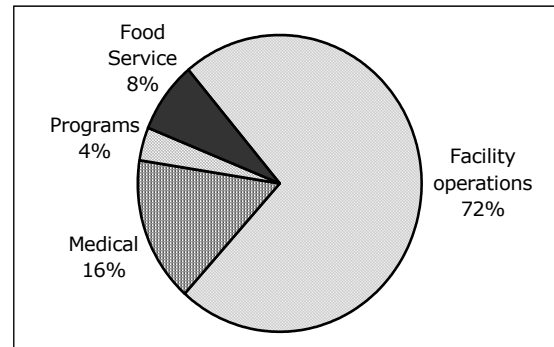


FY 03 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	513 (354 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$24.0 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$18,218 (ADP: 1,810)

Estimated FY 2003 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2003 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2003 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 03 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	30
Special education	20
Vocational education	121
Sex offender treatment	80

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of January 1, 2003

Agri-business	16
Sewing	67
Laminated furniture	39
Vehicle/furniture restoration	29
Office systems	27
Warehouse	5
Industrial technology	1
Unruh Fabrication (private)	10
Aramark (private)	2
Hubco (private)	11

In FY 2002

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 54,252 hours of community service work, valued at \$279,398.
- ♦ Work release inmates and inmates working for private employers earned \$885,234 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$221,071 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$10,006 in transportation costs.
 - paid \$6,151 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$20,427 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$63,772.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ HCF inmates paid:
 - \$20,871 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

Lansing Correctional Facility

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David McKune, Warden

History

Central Unit

- 1868 On July 2, 1868 the first inmates were admitted to Kansas State Penitentiary, the state's first penal institution.
- 1983 A major multi-year cellhouse renovation project was initiated.
- 1985 The facility's medium security unit, immediately adjacent to the maximum security compound, was completed.
- 1990 The facility was renamed Lansing Correctional Facility and was consolidated with Kansas Correctional Institution at Lansing and Osawatomie Correctional Facility (now the East and South Units, respectively).
- 1997 The A and T unit, closed by court order, was renovated and opened as a therapeutic community. It now houses mentally ill and protective custody inmates.
- 2001 Renovation of the original administration building, begun in 1998, was completed; the project provided space for carrying out capital punishment sentences and for staff development functions.

East Unit

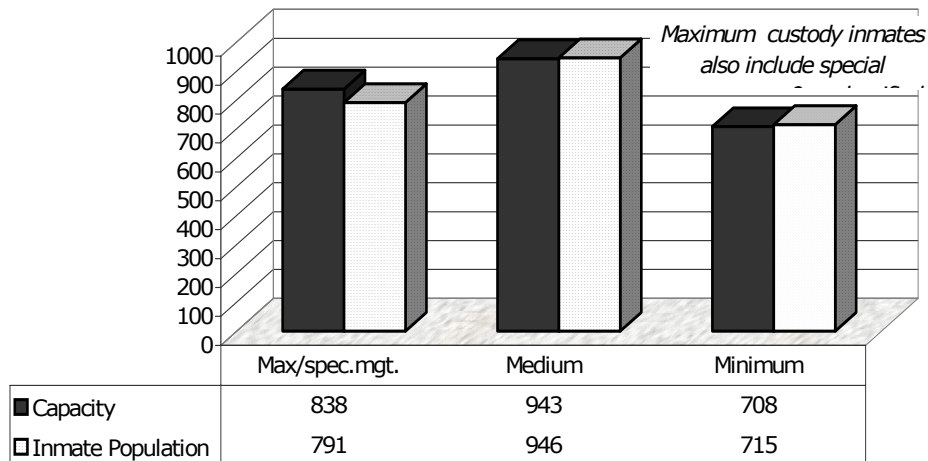
- 1917 The East Unit was originally established as the Kansas Industrial Farm for Women.
- 1980 The East Unit became co-correctional.
- 1995 Co-corrections at the East Unit was terminated and the facility became a male minimum security facility.
- 1999 Capacity was increased by 100 to accommodate the therapeutic community pro-

South Unit

- 1987 Osawatomie Correctional Facility was established in September 1987 as an 80-bed minimum security facility.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2002)

Capacity	2,489	<i>LCF is the state's oldest and largest correctional facility. It is a multi-custody, multi-unit facility housing primarily general population male inmates. The Central Unit includes maximum and medium security compounds, while the East and South Units are both minimum security.</i>
Population	2,452	
FY 02 ADP	2,432	

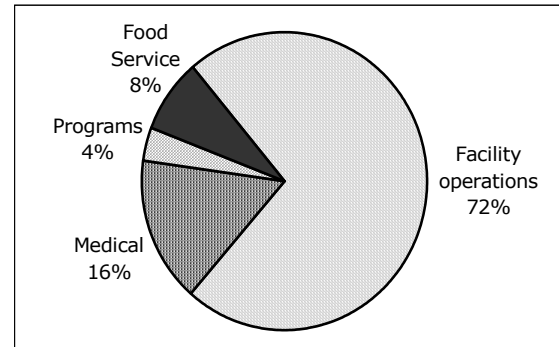


FY 03 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	710 (537 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$32.1 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$18,009 (ADP: 2,455)

Estimated FY 2003 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2003 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2003 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 03 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	30
Special education	30
Substance abuse treatment	
Therapeutic community	100
Vocational education	58
Sex offender treatment	140

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of January 1, 2003

Wood furniture	36
Sign & Graphics	39
Chemical division	33
Private sector porters	12
Data entry	20
Agri-business	11
Warehouse	11
Impact Design (private)	246
Heatron (private)	26
Zephyr Products (private)	27
Henke Manufacturing (private)	37
VW Services (private)	22
Other private	61

In FY 2002

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 190,624 hours of community service work, valued at \$981,714.
- ♦ Inmates working for private employers earned \$4,108,536 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$1,027,150 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$56,472 for transportation costs.
 - paid \$144,071 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$61,175 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$504,322.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ LCF inmates paid:
 - \$28,520 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.

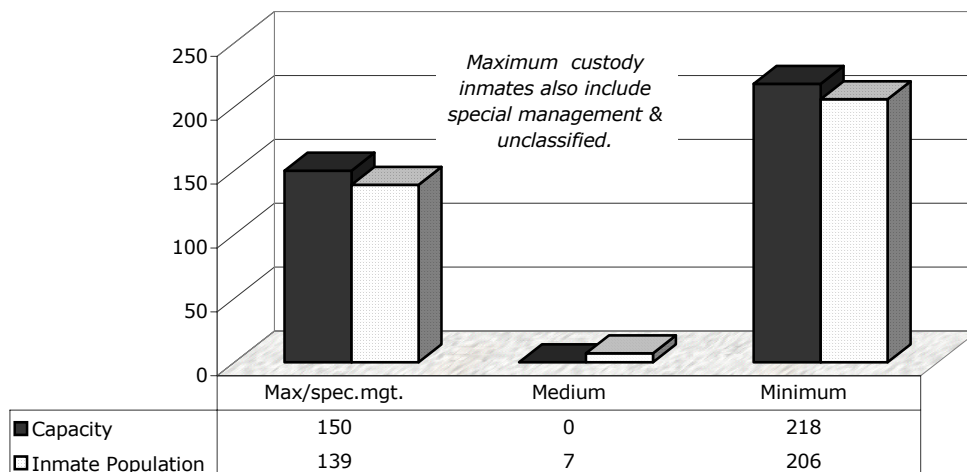
Karen Rohling, Warden

History

- 1989 The department's long-term plan for providing services to mentally ill inmates was approved by the federal court. The plan included construction of a 150-bed correctional mental health facility on the grounds of Larned State Hospital.
- 1992 The facility began receiving inmates in January 1992.
- 1995 One 30-bed living unit was removed from operating capacity to provide housing for civilly committed sexually violent predators under the supervision of SRS.
- 1996 A portion of the Jenkins Building was occupied by LCMHF to provide housing for minimum custody inmates.
- 1997 The entire Jenkins Building (now referred to as the West Unit) was made available to the department for housing minimum custody inmates.
- 2000 The sexually violent predators in SRS custody were transferred to Larned State Hospital (LSH), and the 30-bed living area was returned to KDOC use. LSH ceased providing substance abuse treatment services to KDOC inmates and, in exchange, the Legislature approved funds for construction of a programs building so that KDOC could provide a comparable program service to minimum custody inmates. KDOC assumed responsibility for operation of the Chemical Dependency Recovery Program (CDRP.)
- 2001 Construction of the new programs building was completed.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2002)

Capacity	368	<i>LCMHF's Central Unit is a maximum security compound providing specialized, transitional housing and services for mentally ill male inmates. The facility's West Unit provides general population housing for minimum security male inmates.</i>
Population	352	
FY 02 ADP	277	

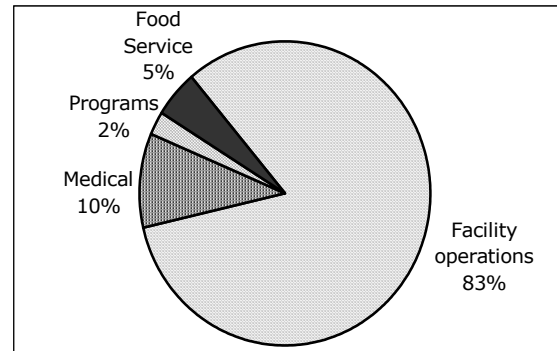


FY 03 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	186 (132 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$7.7 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$28,332 (ADP: 330)

Estimated FY 2003 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2003 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2003 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 03 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	10
Substance abuse treatment (CDRP; non-contract)	40
Vocational education	8

Correctional Industries

None

In FY 2002

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 68,052 hours of community service work, valued at \$350,468.
- ♦ LCMHF inmates paid:
 - \$3,484 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$1,936 in sick call fees.

Norton Correctional Facility

Including Stockton Correctional Facility

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Jay Shelton, Warden

History

Central Unit

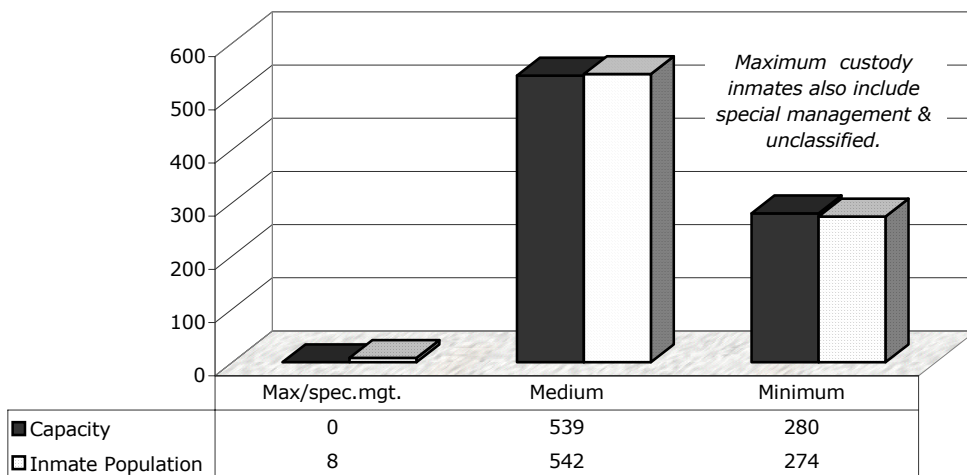
- 1987 The Central Unit received its first minimum custody inmates in September 1987.
- 1988 In October, the department assumed full administrative and operational responsibility for the buildings and grounds of the former Norton State Hospital.
- 1990 NCF assumed administrative responsibility for Stockton Correctional Facility, now referred to as NCF's East Unit.
- 1998 The medical clinic was relocated and segregation space was expanded.
- 1999 In March, a new 200-bed medium security housing unit became operational at the Central Unit. The project was financed with federal VOI/TIS funds and the State General Fund. The expansion project also included construction of a new correctional industries building.
- 2000 Sex offender treatment began operation.

East Unit

- 1988 In December 1988, Stockton Correctional Facility received its first inmates.
- 1995 Through a reconfiguration of space in the dormitory, 18 beds were added to the East Unit, increasing its capacity to 112.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2002)

Capacity	819	<i>In addition to the medium/minimum security Central Unit at Norton, NCF also operates a minimum security satellite unit, the Stockton Correctional Facility. Both units provide general population housing for male inmates.</i>
Population	824	
FY 02 ADP	771	

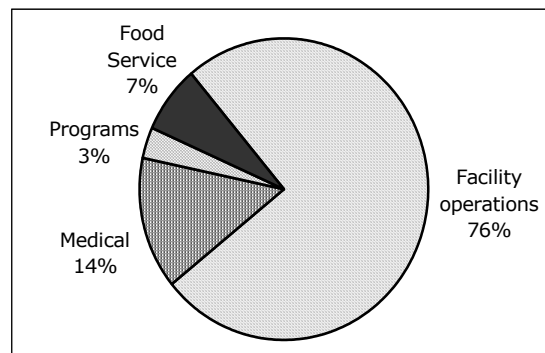


FY 03 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	266 (190 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$12.1 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$19,963 (ADP: 806)

Estimated FY 2003 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2003 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2003 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 03 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Vocational education	58
Sex offender treatment	80

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of January 1, 2003

Microfilm division	39
Aramark	1

In FY 2002

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 78,400 hours of community service work, valued at \$403,760.
- ♦ Inmates working for private employers earned \$10,612 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$2,653 for room and board.
 - paid \$337 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$9,468.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ NCF inmates paid:
 - \$8,900 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$4,825 in sick call fees.

Richard Koerner, War-

History

Central Unit

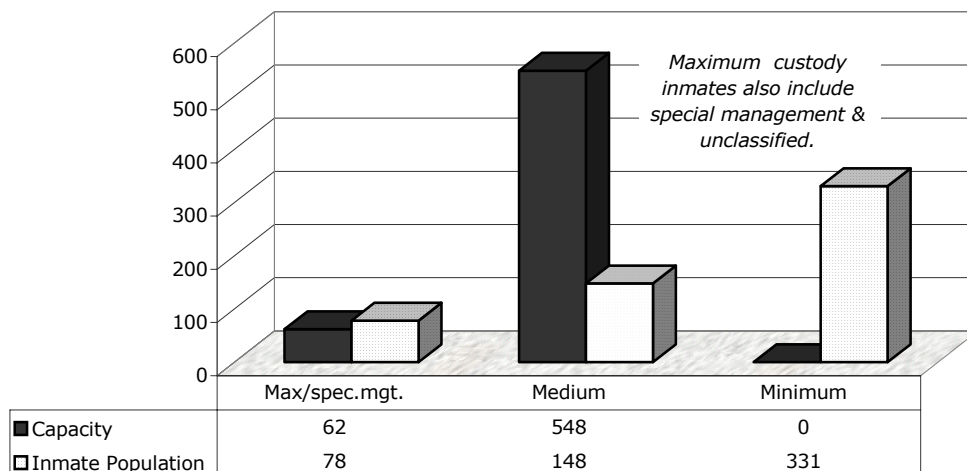
- 1962 The State Reception and Diagnostic Center (later referred to as the Reception and Diagnostic Unit or RDU) received its first inmates.
 - 1975 Kansas Correctional Vocational Training Center (KCVTC) opened and housed non-violent, youthful, first commitment male offenders.
 - 1990 All Topeka-based KDOC facilities were administratively consolidated into a single facility, the Topeka Correctional Facility.
 - 1995 A new maximum security cellhouse for women was opened, resulting in the end of female housing at Lansing.
 - 2001 In March, TCF became an all-female facility upon transfer of the reception and diagnostic function for male inmates to El Dorado.
 - 2002 A renovated J-Cellhouse (previously the RDU living unit) was partially re-opened (with 88 beds) to accommodate closure of the West Unit. A new laundry building and staff development building were also completed in connection with the transfer of functions from the West Unit.
- The work release program for women was transferred from Wichita to Topeka. Twenty beds at TCF are designated for work release participants.

West Unit

- 1984 The Topeka Pre-Release Center opened on the grounds of Topeka State Hospital.
- 1999 Minimum custody males were transferred to other KDOC facilities and the unit was converted to minimum custody female housing.
- 2002 The West Unit was closed, and its functions were transferred to the Central Unit.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2002)

Capacity	610	<i>TCF became an all-female facility in March 2001, when the male Reception & Diagnostic Unit was transferred to El Dorado. Nearly all KDOC female inmates are housed at TCF. The December 31st population at TCF includes 22 federal inmates housed pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.</i>
Population	557	
FY 02 ADP	496	

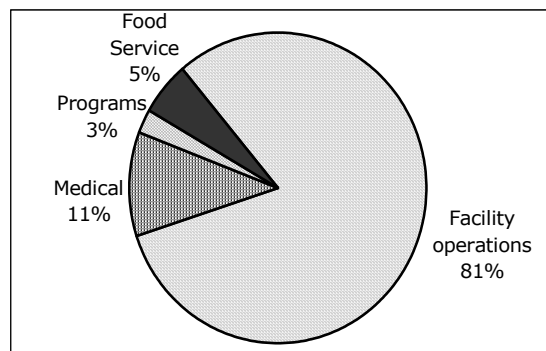


FY 03 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	248 (158 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$11.1 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$26,284 (ADP: 521)

Estimated FY 2003 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2003 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2003 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 03 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Special education	10
Substance abuse treatment	
Therapeutic community	24
Vocational education	24
Sex offender treatment	12

Correctional Industries

Inmates employed as of January 1, 2003

State surplus property	9
Federal surplus property	5
Aramark (private)	1

In FY 2002

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 36,269 hours of community service work, valued at \$186,785.
- ♦ Inmates working for private employers earned \$96,497 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$24,125 for room and board.
 - paid \$3,926 to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - paid \$899 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$15,181.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ TCF inmates paid:
 - \$5,199 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$2,966 in sick call fees.

Winfield Correctional Facility

Including Wichita Work Release Facility

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Emmalee Conover, Warden

History

Winfield

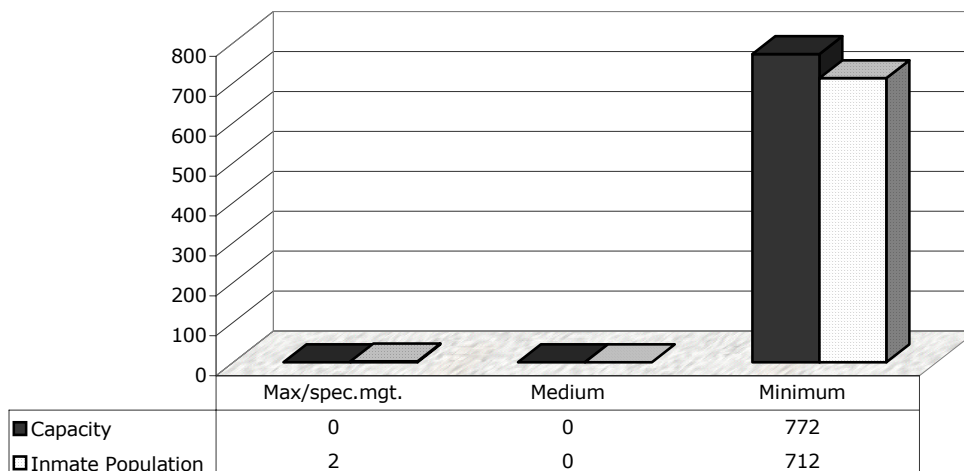
- 1984 The Winfield Pre-Release Center opened on the grounds of the Winfield State Hospital, providing primarily pre-release programming services.
- 1989 Having expanded both in terms of size and facility mission, the name of the facility was changed to Winfield Correctional Facility.
- 1996 In September, the administrations of Winfield and Wichita Work Release Facility were combined.
- 1998 A therapeutic community substance abuse treatment program was implemented at the facility.
- 2000 The InnerChange program, a 12-18 month values-based pre-release program, began operation in March. The program has the capacity to serve 158 inmates.
- 2002 In June, the InnerChange program was transferred from Winfield to Ellsworth.
- 2003 The therapeutic community program was closed effective January 31, 2003.

Wichita Work Release

- 1976 Wichita Work Release began operation as a co-correctional program in January 1976, with an initial capacity of 22 inmates.
- 1990 In November the facility moved to its current location. Through several expansions over the years, the facility has grown to its current capacity of 250.
- 2002 Following transfer of the women's work release program to Topeka, capacity was expanded by 52 beds through a reconfiguration of space, resulting in a net increase of 62 work release beds for males.

Population and Capacity (December 31, 2002)

Capacity	772	<i>The two WCF units provide minimum security housing for male inmates. Of the total capacity, 250 beds are work release beds at Wichita Work Release Facility. Work release capacity was increased by 52 beds in December 2002.</i>
Population	714	
FY 02 ADP	677	

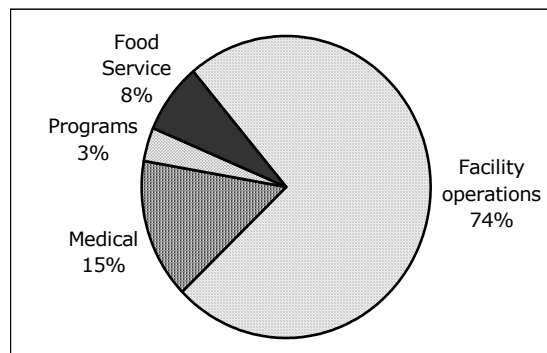


FY 03 Staffing and Operating Budget

FTE	201 (130 uniformed)
Est. Expenditures	\$9.8 million
Avg \$/Inmate ADP	\$19,018 (ADP: 694)

Estimated FY 2003 expenditures include only those funds appropriated directly to the facility.

The average cost per ADP includes the facility's FY 2003 budget plus its prorated share of the FY 2003 system-wide budget for medical/mental health, offender programs and food service. (Note: use of prorated systemwide numbers may overstate or understate actual expenditure shares for certain expenditure categories, such as medical and programs, at specific facilities.)



**Breakdown of Avg Cost/ADP
(operating costs)**

FY 03 Programs (& capacity)

Academic education	15
Special education	10
Vocational education	12

Correctional Industries

None.

Note: The facility's 64-bed therapeutic community substance abuse treatment program was closed January 31, 2003.

In FY 2002

- ♦ Minimum security inmates performed 254,976 hours of community service work, valued at \$1,313,126.
- ♦ Work release inmates earned \$2,370,068 in gross wages. These inmates:
 - reimbursed the state \$594,031 for room and board.
 - reimbursed the state \$7,490 in transportation costs.
 - made \$14,093 in medical payments.
 - paid \$81,937 in court-ordered restitution.
 - had year-end mandatory savings balances of \$27,768.
 - paid state and federal taxes.
- ♦ WCF inmates paid:
 - \$7,940 in administrative fees, all of which was transferred to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund.
 - \$2,758 in sick call fees.

KDOC
2003

Directories

Kansas Department of Corrections

Kansas Department of Corrections
4th Floor Landon State Office Bldg.
900 SW Jackson St.
Topeka, KS 66612-1284

785-296-3317 (main number)
785-296-0014 (fax)
<http://www.dc.state.ks.us/>

Management Team	Areas of responsibility
Roger Werholtz <i>Secretary of Corrections</i>	Systemwide policy and operations.
Vacant <i>Deputy Secretary Facility Management</i>	Correctional facility management; inmate management; capital improvements; KQM coordination.
Roger Haden <i>Deputy Secretary Programs, Research & Support Services</i>	Offender program contracts and services; Kansas Correctional Industries; research and planning; coordination of accreditation and policy review.
Robert Sanders <i>Deputy Secretary Community and Field Services</i>	Parole supervision; community corrections grant administration; oversight of conservation camps and day reporting centers.
Tim Madden <i>Chief Legal Counsel</i>	Legal services; internal investigations.
Bill Miskell <i>Public Information Officer</i>	News media relations; freedom of information officer; public information.
Judy Rickerson <i>Human Resources Director</i>	Personnel services; employee recruitment and relations; EEO and affirmative action; staff development.
Dennis Williams <i>Fiscal Officer</i>	Budget preparation; fiscal management and control; accounting.
Carlos Usera <i>Information Technology Director</i>	Computer systems and application development; telecommunications; offender records.
Jan Johnson <i>Staff Assistant to the Secretary</i>	Administrative support to the Secretary; bill tracking; interagency coordination; fiscal notes; VOI/TIS grant management; <i>Corrections Briefing Report</i> .
Debi Holcomb <i>Victim Services Director</i>	Victim services, victim programs, victim-offender programs, victim services volunteer coordinator.

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<http://www.dc.state.ks.us/>

Correctional Facility/Warden	Deputy Warden(s)	Address/Telephone
El Dorado Correctional Facility Charles E. Simmons, Warden	Ken Luman, Operations Don Thomas, Programs Susan Gibreal, Support Services	P. O. Box 311 El Dorado, KS 67042 316-322-2020 316-322-2018 (fax)
Ellsworth Correctional Facility Ray Roberts, Warden	Johnnie Goddard	1607 State Street P. O. Box 107 Ellsworth, KS 67439 785-472-5501 x. 404 785-472-3639 (fax)
Hutchinson Correctional Facility Louis Bruce, Warden	Sam Cline, Operations John Turner, Programs Steve Dechant, Support Services	500 South Reformatory P. O. Box 1568 Hutchinson, KS 67504 620-728-3338 620-662-8662 (fax)
Lansing Correctional Facility David R. McKune, Warden	Rex Pryor, Operations Rudy Stupar, Programs Mike Neve, Support Services	P. O. Box 2 Lansing, Kansas 66043 913-727-3235 x. 7210 913-727-2675 (fax)
Larned Correctional Mental Health Facility Karen Rohling, Warden	Art Riedel	P. O. Box E Larned, KS 67550 620-285-8039 620-285-8070 (fax)
Norton Correctional Facility Jay Shelton, Warden	Robert Perdue	P. O. Box 546 Norton, KS 67654 785-877-3380 x. 421 785-877-3972 (fax)
Topeka Correctional Facility Richard Koerner, Warden	Keven Pellant, Programs Roger Krehbiel, Operations	815 S.E. Rice Road Topeka, KS 66607 785-296-7220 785-296-0184 (fax)
Winfield Correctional Facility Emmalee Conover, Warden	Julie Utt, Winfield Georgia Pursley, Wichita Work Release	1806 Pinecrest Circle Winfield, KS 67156 620-221-6660 x. 202 620-221-0068 (fax)

Kansas Department of Corrections

Kansas Department of Corrections
4th Floor Landon State Office Bldg.
900 SW Jackson St.
Topeka, KS 66612-1284

785-296-3317 (main number)
785-296-0014 (fax)
<http://www.dc.state.ks.us/>

Parole Directors**Address/Telephone**

John Lamb, Director
Northern Parole Region

3400 Van Buren — Lower Level
Topeka, KS 66611
785-296-0200
785-296-0744 (fax)

Kent Sisson, Director
Southern Parole Region

210 North St. Francis
Wichita, KS 67202
316-262-5127 x. 214
316-262-0330 (fax)

Correctional Industries**Address/Telephone**

Rod Crawford, Director
Kansas Correctional Industries

P. O. Box 2
Lansing, KS 66043
913-727-3249
913-727-2331 (fax)

Correctional Conservation Camps**Address/Telephone**

Tom Bringle
Administrator
Labette Correctional Conservation Camp

Box 306
Oswego, Kansas 67356
620-795-2925
620-795-2502 (fax)

and
Labette Women's Correctional Conservation Camp

Directory of Community Corrections Agencies

Atchison Co. Comm. Corr. Glenna Moore, Director 729 Kansas Avenue Atchison, KS 66002-0348 913-367-7344 FAX 913-367-8213	Shawnee Co. Comm. Corr. Dina Hales, Director 712 South Kansas, Suite 3E Topeka, KS 66603-3821 785-233-8856 FAX 785-233-8983	2nd Judicial Comm. Corr. Dina Hales, Director 712 South Kansas, Suite 3E Topeka, KS 66603-3821 785-233-8856 FAX 785-233-8983
4 th District Comm. Corrections Kurt Layton, Acting Director 1418 South Main, Suite 3 Ottawa, KS 66067-3543 785-229-3510 FAX 785-229-3512	5 th District Comm. Corrections Gary Marsh, Director 430 Commercial Emporia, KS 66801-3902 620-341-3463 FAX 316-341-3456	6 th District Comm. Corrections Keith Clark, Director 501 S. Hospital Drive, Ste 200 Paola, KS 66071-1661 913-294-2997 FAX 913-294-3028
Riley Co. Community Corr. Frank McCoy, Director 115 N. 9th Street Manhattan, KS 66502-6036 785-537-6380 FAX 785-537-6398	22 nd District Comm. Corr. Frank McCoy, Director 112 North 7 th Hiawatha, KS 66434 785-742-7551 FAX 785-537-6398	Harvey/McPherson Comm. Corr. Cheryl Barrow, Director P. O. Box 541 McPherson, KS 67460 620-241-3510 (McPherson) 316-283-8695 (Newton) FAX 620-241-1372 (McPherson) FAX 316-283-3753 (Newton)
11 th Jud. Dist. Comm. Corr. Mike Wilson, Director 602 N. Locust Pittsburg, KS 66762 620-232-7540 FAX 620-232-5646	28 th Judicial Districts Annie Grevas, Director 227 North Santa Fe, Suite 202 Salina, KS 67401-2719 785-826-6590 785-243-8169 (Concordia) FAX 785-826-6595	13 th Dist. Comm. Corr. Chuck McGuire, Director 226 West Central, Ste. 310 El Dorado, KS 67042-2146 316-321-6303 FAX 316-321-1205
Montgomery Co. Comm. Corr. Kurtis Simmons, Director ICO PO Box 846, Suite 360 Independence, KS 67301 620-331-4474 (Independence) FAX 620-331-8263	Northwest KS Comm. Corr. John Trembley, Director 1011 Fort Hays, KS 67601-0972 785-625-9192 FAX 785-625-9194	Santa Fe Trail Comm. Corr. Max Bunyan, Director 208 West Spruce Dodge City, KS 67801-0197 620-227-4564 FAX 620-227-4686
Cowley Co. Comm. Corr. Tex Gough, Director 320 E. 9 th , Suite C Winfield, KS 67156 620-221-3454 (Office) FAX 620-221-3693	Central KS Comm. Corr. Les Harmon, Director 1806 12 th St. Great Bend, KS 67530 620-793-1940 FAX 620-793-1893	24 th District Comm. Corr. Denise Wood, Director 606 Topeka, Ste. 102 Larned, KS 67550-3047 620-285-3128 FAX 620-285-3120
25 th District Comm. Corr. Tad Kitch, Director 601 North Main, Suite A Garden City, KS 67846-5456 620-272-3630 FAX 620-272-3635	Reno Co. Comm. Corr. Craig Daniels, Director 111 West 1 st Street Hutchinson, KS 67501-5212 620-665-7042 FAX 620-662-8613	South Central Comm. Corr. David Wiley, Director 119 S. Oak, PO Box 8643 Pratt, KS 67124-8643 620-672-7875 FAX 620-672-7338
Sumner Co. Community Corr. Louis Bradbury, Director 120 East 9 th Wellington, KS 67152-4098 620-326-8959 FAX 620-326-5576	Douglas Co. Comm. Corr. Ron Stegal, Director 111E. 11th St., Basement Level Lawrence, KS 66044-3096 785-832-5220 FAX 785-330-2800	Johnson Co. Community Corr. Mike Youngken, Director 100E. Park, Ste. 204 Olathe, KS 66061-4434 913-432-5158 FAX 913-829-0107

Directory of Community Corrections Agencies (continued)

Leavenworth Co. Comm. Corr. Penny Lincoln, Director 601 S. 3rd St., Ste. 3095 Leavenworth, KS 66048-2600 913-684-0775 FAX 913-684-0764	Sedgwick Co. Comm. Corr. Mark Masterson, Director 905 North Main Wichita, KS 67203-3648 316-383-7003 FAX 316-263-7380	Unified Government Comm. Corr. Phil Lockman, Director 812 N. 7 th Street Kansas City, KS 66101 913-573-4180 FAX 913-573-4181
8 th District Comm. Corr. Mike Wederski, Director 801 North Washington, Ste. E Junction City, KS 66441 785-762-4679 FAX 785-762-1794	Cimarron Basin Authority Mike Howell, Director 517 N. Washington Liberal, KS 67901 620-626-3284 FAX 620-626-3279	31 st District Comm. Corr. Phil Young, Director P. O. Box 246 Fredonia, KS 66736 620-378-4435 FAX 620-378-4531
	12 th District Comm. Corr. Wanda Backstrom, Director 811 Washington Concordia, Kansas 66901 785-243-8170 FAX 785-243-8179	
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